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Vietnamese Forces Launch Offensive Along Thai Border

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service
BANGKOK — Vietnamese forces backed by tanks and artillery launched a major attack Thursday against Cambodian settlements controlled by Khmer Rouge guerrillas along the Thai-Cambodian border, according to Thai military and Western relief officials.

Soviet Says Israel Plans Syria Attack

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — The Soviet government has issued a formal statement accusing Israel of preparing a "pre-emptive strike" against Syria and warning that such action would be playing with fire.



EASTERN PROTEST — Monsignor Bruce Kent, left at front, head of Britain's Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, joined an Easter weekend demonstration Thursday outside the Burghfield Royal Ordnance Factory, 50 miles west of London. The factory produces nuclear weapons.

Reagan Sees Arms Progress Nuclear Freeze, He Says, Would Hurt Geneva Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LOS ANGELES — President Ronald Reagan said Thursday he saw progress on arms control and believed that the Soviet Union could be persuaded to agree to significant cuts in nuclear and conventional weapons.

position, they will dig in their heels. And that can only delay an agreement and may destroy all hope for an agreement."

West European Leaders Hail Reagan Proposal

By Harry Trimbore
Los Angeles Times Service
BONN — West European leaders have hailed President Ronald Reagan's proposal for an interim agreement with the Soviet Union on land-based middle-range nuclear missiles and called upon the Soviet Union to respond favorably.

heads on such weapons would contribute to East-West stability and security. The statement pledged Britain's "wholehearted support" for the proposal.

ment in December of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

was "a step in the right direction."

The Kohl government has repeatedly reiterated its commitment to deploy missiles if no meaningful agreement was reached by December.

Soviet Media Assail Latest U.S. Offer

British, French Arms Called Factor in Talks

MOSCOW — The Soviet media strongly criticized President Ronald Reagan's new proposal on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles and demanded again Thursday that French and British weapons be included in the East-West balance.

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Baby Is Born 9 Weeks After Mother's 'Death'

Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — A baby who grew and developed in its mother's womb for nine weeks while the mother's body was being maintained on an artificial support system has been delivered in a healthy condition at the University of California San Francisco Medical Center, doctors have reported.

which spinal fluid drains, resulting in pressure that destroyed the brain.



A GATHERING OF CLERGY — Thousands of cardinals, bishops and priests were seated around the main altar of St. Peter's Basilica in Vatican City for Pope John Paul II's celebration of Mass on Holy Thursday.

Tradition, Pocketbook Save Italian Marriages Despite Divorce Law

By Don A. Schanche
Los Angeles Times Service
ROME — A small band of veterans of the Italian marriage wars recently formed the Society for the Separated and the Divorced, an organization with a dubious future.

Italy has 18.5 million married couples and an average of only about 1,000 divorces a year. The chances of an American couple getting divorced are 25 times what they are here. In Britain, the chances are 15 times as high and in the Soviet Union 17 times.

marriage, "this law doesn't really encourage divorce."

One factor is the Roman Catholic Church, although the authors of the study said it was not the major one. About 60 percent of the voters ignored the warnings of the Vatican, their bishops and parish priests to affirm the divorce law.

"A man who separates or divorces has *scelta la sua strada* — chosen his path — but a divorced woman is just a whore," said a 43-year-old interior decorator whose husband left her "knowing only how to cook" when the divorce law was passed.

been keeping for years. For the woman, it meant continued respectability as a married woman.

The institution, "the mistress is so time-honored in Italy that even the church appears to turn a blind eye to it, and most Italians accept it as an ordinary way of life adopted by necessarily unknown numbers of their compatriots. That some countries frown upon it to the point of forcing politicians and ministers out of office when they are caught in extramarital liaisons is a subject of amusement here."

But Western diplomats said they did not expect the Kremlin to slam the door on further talks and predicted it would indicate readiness to seek a compromise in negotiations in Geneva.

Triads Profit From China's Open Door

Flourishing 'Economic Zone' in Guangdong Attracts Organized Crime

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

SHENZHEN, China — The posters pasted on local walls condemn dark deeds — drug trafficking, armed robbery, burglary, vice, smuggling and gang fighting. They call on criminals to turn themselves in and promise rewards to citizens who put the police on the trail of such fugitives.

In the late autumn of 1982 the first posters went up around Shenzhen, which fits the image of a booming frontier town. The posters disclosed that criminal groups from Hong Kong — known as triad societies — had tried to exploit China's open-door policy and move into Shenzhen, the largest and most successful of three special economic zones set up in Guangdong province to attract foreign investment.

By offering cheap land and labor along with tax concessions, the Shenzhen special economic zone, which abuts China's border with Hong Kong, has appealed to businessmen in the overcrowded and expensive colony. A high-rise commercial center is being built with Hong Kong funds. And Shenzhen's population, which quadrupled in the last few years to 120,000, is expected to reach 400,000 by 1990.

The Chinese government reported early in March that the Shenzhen zone had received commitments of 3.1 billion yuan, or more than \$1.5 billion, in total foreign

investments, of which about 540 million yuan, or \$270 million, had been put into use.

But last December, Li Jianzhen, the secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of Guangdong's Communist Party committee, told the newspaper People's Daily that some "black societies from Hong Kong" were infiltrating Shenzhen to "smuggle and peddle drugs, get people to flee abroad, lure innocent girls into prostitution, commit assault and robbery and carry out all kinds of outrages to disrupt our public order."

The Shenzhen wall posters, which were dated Nov. 20, 1982, blamed Hong Kong's two largest triad societies, the 14-K and the Wo Shing Wo, as well as the Shui Fong, an aggressive subgroup of a third triad, the Wo On Lok.

The municipality said those who committed crimes would be treated more leniently if they surrendered within 10 days. Ordinary triad members would not be punished if they registered their affiliation with the police within 20 days. But triad members convicted of crimes would be deported from China after serving prison sentences.

After the deadline, Guangzhou's Yangcheng Evening News reported that five gangsters had been arrested in Shenzhen and another six triad members had been registered.

The Shenzhen public security bureau, as the police are called, agreed recently to discuss its crack-

down on the triads with an American journalist, only to change its mind on the eve of the scheduled interview.

The triad societies are named after a triangular emblem depicting the relationship of heaven, Earth and man. They thrived in China long before the Communist takeover as ritualistic quasi-patriotic brotherhoods. But as they found profit in vice and extortion, the triads degenerated into Mafia-like networks of crime, at odds with each other as much as with society.

It is unclear whether the Communists drove out all the mainland triads or only forced them underground. About 35 active triads have been identified by the police in Hong Kong, and authorities here agree the triads have been operating more actively between China and Hong Kong. "They know the area and they go back to make a few bucks," a Hong Kong police source said. "Travel into China is easier. There is money to be made, and they will go for it."

The "rats crossing the street," as the Yangcheng Evening News called them, have ventured well inside China. Last month Jing Bing, China's delegate to the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, said at a meeting in Vienna that "some drug-traffickers from foreign countries and Hong Kong and Macao take advantage of the open-door policy to commit crim-

inal activities of trafficking in drugs."

Previously China denied that it had been used as a transit route for heroin from the "golden triangle" of Burma, Laos and Thailand. Because China has virtually wiped out domestic drug use, its police are unfamiliar with drug-smuggling techniques. The Hong Kong authorities have also been less suspicious of travelers arriving from China than from problem cities like Bangkok.

The Chinese press disclosed at the end of 1982 that 18 drug smugglers, 11 of them Thai citizens, had been sentenced to up to 15 years in prison after being caught with heroin destined for Hong Kong. Customs officials in Guangdong and Hong Kong have set up a hotline to exchange information on drug smuggling.

In a recent sweep, Hong Kong narcotics agents arrested three members of the Big Circle Gang and seized nearly 25,000 pop pills said to have been smuggled across the border at Shenzhen.

One solution under way is to isolate the Shenzhen special economic zone from the rest of Guangdong province by erecting a wire fence for 53 miles around the northern perimeter. Li Jianzhen, a Shenzhen foreign affairs official, said this second frontier would have six major customs posts and 29 pedestrian crossing points.

Arrests Said to Dampen Violence in Corsica

Reuters

AJACCIO, Corsica — A wave of arrests in Corsica has led to a dramatic fall in separatist guerrilla violence after months of attacks, island sources said Thursday.

More than 100 persons have been arrested since Police Commissioner Robert Broussard, former head of the anti-gang squad in Paris, was sent to battle the Mediterranean island's security problems in January.

Guerrillas of the Corsican National Liberation Front carried out 700 bombings on the island in 1982 as well as extorting "revolutionary taxes" from settlers and businessmen from mainland France.

The sources said Mr. Broussard had succeeded in partly discrediting the front by showing that it is linked with Corsican criminals who

pose as nationalists to run protection rackets.

"The change in atmosphere has been dramatic since the arrests began," an Ajaccio police official said. "Broussard has transformed public and police morale."

The number of bomb attacks on non-Corsican targets has fallen by more than half to about 40 a month across the island and separatist arms and explosives dumps have been confiscated.

Island sources said Mr. Broussard had subtly overcome Corsican suspicions of his image as a tough and flamboyant gangbuster, which the press gave him when he arrived in Ajaccio.

Chosen by President François Mitterrand for the job, his approach as head of a strengthened police force on the island has been

methodical and diplomatic, they said.

Mr. Broussard's most spectacular breakthrough was the arrest in March of five persons suspected of involvement in the murder of a 69-year-old Ajaccio hairdresser, André Schoch, who had refused to pay extortion money.

Police said one of the five had admitted to shooting Mr. Schoch in the head and also to having carried out bombings for the separatist organization. Mr. Broussard also detained four men who are being questioned about the murder of a Foreign Legionnaire during attack by the front on an army base near Bastia in February 1982.

The soldier's killing ended a truce between the guerrillas and the Socialist government, which had introduced wider autonomy in

Corsica in response to nationalist pressure.

Many Corsicans were angered by the murder of Mr. Schoch, who had resisted several demands for money despite threats against his life and the bombing of his salon.

Local radio and television stations refused Mr. Broussard's appeals to play tape recordings of the telephone threats, pleading that such action would be unethical. Thousands of people responded when police put the tapes on an automatic telephone answering machine and the voices were quickly identified.

The French government, alarmed by the growth of violence in Corsica last year, banned the Corsican National Liberation Front at the same time that it sent Mr. Broussard to the island.

Union Sets No Protests For Pope's Poland Visit

By John Kilner

New York Times Service

WARSAW — Leaders of Solidarity, the outlawed Polish trade union, have pledged not to stage demonstrations during the visit of Pope John Paul II in June.

The decision was made at a secret meeting of the five fugitive leaders of Solidarity's coordinating committee and announced in a series of communiqués made available Thursday to Western reporters.

But, echoing a call by underground leaders in the Warsaw area earlier this week, the communiqués also called on Poles to "demonstrate your solidarity with the struggle of Polish workers" on May 1.

No specific tactical suggestions were given, but the messages were clear allusions to marches last May Day that were a major gesture of defiance of martial law, which was lifted in December.

Solidarity's messages came a day after Poland's rulers called a meeting of more than 2,000 workers and Communist Party officials to try to gain support for the government's three-year economic recovery plan.

Gaining support for the plan, which was presented this month to the Sejm, or parliament, is expected to be difficult. It calls for Poles to work harder and cut down on waste to make up for the lack of raw materials, labor, spare parts and hard currency that has helped devastate Poland's economic life.

The authorities acknowledge that they have few consumer goods to offer as an incentive for more work. Also, they do not command much loyalty among a work force embittered by the outlawing of Solidarity.

Solidarity, in one communiqué Thursday, repeated a call for am-

nesty for all political prisoners before the pope returned to his homeland.

"The Holy Father will arrive in a suffering country in which families weep after those who have been killed or put in jail," the message said. "He is coming into a country in which basic human rights have been trod upon and national pride hurt."

"The Polish people," it added, "have the right to expect that an appropriate climate will be created for the papal visit in Poland and all political prisoners will be amnestied."

A separate letter to the pope, signed by the underground leaders, said: "The oppressed people are waiting here to see you again. We need a meeting with you now more than at any time."

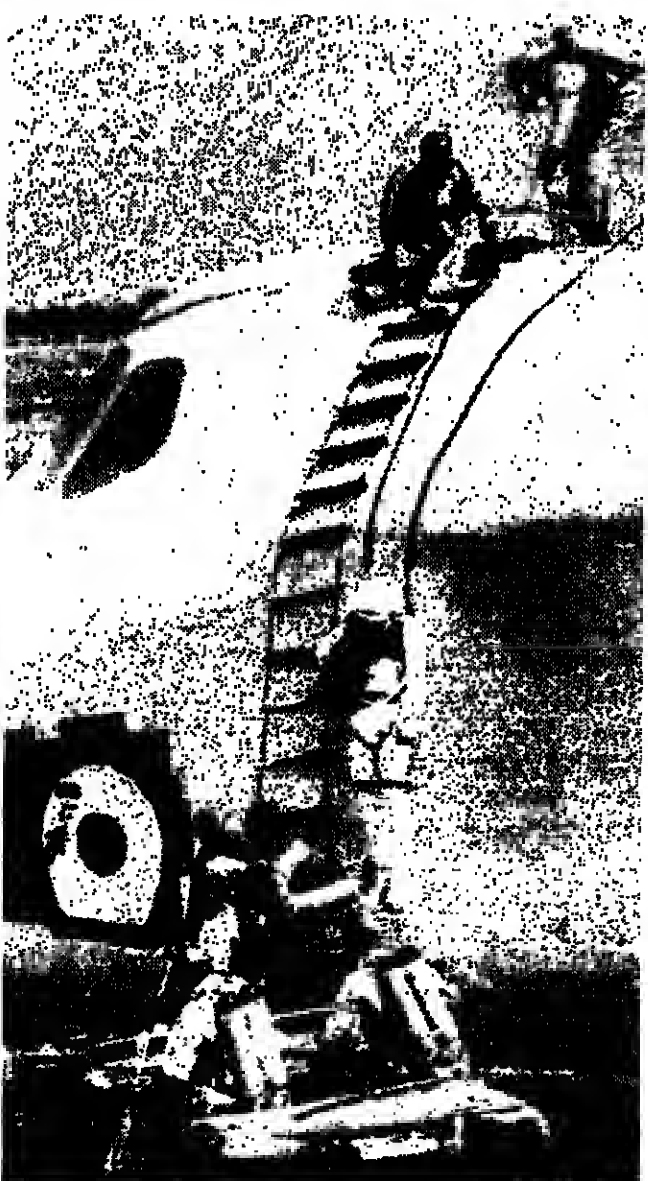
Wednesday's meeting on the austerity program, according to the official press agency PAP, was attended by 2,300 representatives of work crews, half of whom were said not to belong to the Communist Party, foreman and executives, and much of the party hierarchy.

One of the major dangers of the program, in the view of the Western analysts, is that a set of new tax measures will discourage private enterprise, particularly the farmers who grow more than three-quarters of Poland's food.

"Our road is very bumpy," General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the country's leader, said Wednesday night. "There are bitter thoughts and hard talk."

■ **UPI Office to Reopen**

The Warsaw office of United Press International is to reopen Friday, two months after being closed following the expulsion of Ruth E. Gruber, the news agency's Warsaw correspondent, for alleged spying. UPI officials told Reuters on Wednesday.



IN CASE OF EMERGENCY — A U.S. Air Force team on a mock-up of the space shuttle Challenger practices procedures for rescuing the shuttle's crew in case of an aborted launch. Officials at the Kennedy Space Center in Cape Canaveral, Florida, said Thursday that the 93-hour countdown to Monday's launching was on schedule.



Bernard Paringand is taken into custody in connection with the inquiry of a shipment of dioxin waste.

French Waste Handler Held in Dioxin Inquiry

Reuters

PARIS — The head of a firm specializing in the transport of chemical waste has been arrested as part of a French government inquiry into the shipping of highly toxic dioxin waste from Italy to France, police said Thursday.

Authorities in Rome said they were investigating whether the dioxin had been sent on to West Germany. Police in the northern French town of Saint Quentin said Thursday that Bernard Paringand, director of the Speditec company, had been charged with failing to declare the contents and destination of a cargo shipped from abroad and had not applied regulations concerning classified installations. Authorities in Saint Quentin have closed a warehouse where the dioxin waste was stored.

On Wednesday, French officials had said that a shipment of 2.2 tons of dioxin waste from a 1976 chemical plant leak in Seveso, Italy, had been transferred into France, and then on to another country, but they would not name the country. The waste came from the clean-up after an explosion at the Seveso plant. The explosion released dioxin gas into the atmosphere, killing animals and polluting farmland.

A spokesman for Hugonnet Bouchard, the new secretary of the environment, refused Wednesday to name the country where the waste had been sent, citing diplomatic reasons. But she confirmed that authorities in that country had been informed.

Begin-Reagan Meeting Needed, Israelis Say

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TEL AVIV — Israeli radio quoted political sources Thursday as saying a meeting between Prime Minister Menachem Begin and President Ronald Reagan was "the only possible way" to break the impasse in the troop withdrawal talks with Lebanon.

Mr. Begin was to have met with Mr. Reagan in November in Washington but cut short his trip to the United States because of the death of his wife.

Alan Romberg, a deputy State Department spokesman, said Thursday in Washington that there had been no proposal from Israel for Mr. Begin to meet with President Reagan.

But another official in the department, who asked not to be identified, said such a visit might be welcomed if it appeared it could resolve the impasse over the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Philip C. Habib, the special U.S. envoy to the Mideast, was leaving Israel for Washington on Thursday after failing to budge the negotiations on the withdrawal of Israeli troops.

Meanwhile, Israeli and Syrian troops in Lebanon have reportedly waged their first artillery duels in four months. There have been fears of an outbreak of Syrian-Israeli fighting with the arrival of spring weather.

In Jerusalem, Israeli officials said Mr. Habib brought no new ideas from Lebanon to a meeting Wednesday with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Moshe Arens. Reuters quoted Mr. Habib as saying he would be back next week for more talks.

Israel and Lebanon refuse to budge on the question of the future status of Major Saad Haddad, the former Lebanese officer whom Israel wants to command Lebanese Army units near the Israeli border. Lebanon insists that Major Haddad is aligned too closely with Israeli interests.

In a related development in Damascus, Yasser Arafat has spoken negatively of President Reagan's plan for peace in the Mideast.

"Some people are urging the PLO to say yes to the Reagan plan so that they may accuse us of treason," Mr. Arafat said. "I say no to the Reagan plan."

He previously had said he saw positive points in the Reagan plan, which calls for Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan. It was unclear whether his statement in Damascus represented a policy change by the PLO or merely an off-the-cuff remark.

Mr. Arafat left Damascus Thursday for Jordan for talks with King Hussein.

Talks between Israel and Lebanon with the United States sitting in, resumed Thursday at Kiryat Shmona in northern Israel. Reuters reported that Israel stepped up its pressure, warning Lebanon that failure to agree on an Israeli military withdrawal would have serious repercussions for Lebanon.

David Kimche, the chief Israeli

delegate, opened the 25th session of withdrawal talks with a statement urging Lebanese flexibility.

"Nonaggression would be a hard blow for all of us, especially Lebanon," he told Lebanese and U.S. negotiators.

Israeli and Syrian troops waged artillery duels Wednesday in villages east of Beirut, the first such clashes since late last year, Lebanese military sources told United Press International Thursday.

Israeli troops in Baalcham, 10 miles (16 kilometers) east of Beirut, traded tank and artillery fire with Syrians in the villages of Koubeiy, Deir al Souk and Deir al Haur, according to the sources at the presidential palace in Beirut.

The Lebanese police said Thursday that two persons were killed and seven wounded in renewed gunbattles between supporters and opponents of Syria in the northern port city of Tripoli. The fighting followed the fatal shooting Wednesday in Tripoli of a Syrian soldier, the police said.

Israel Gets A Warning

(Continued from Page 1)

gested that the Kremlin believed that an Israeli attack on the missile batteries could be imminent.

[In Jerusalem, Prime Minister Menachem Begin denied the Soviet allegation that there was a threat of war with Syria and dismissed Kremlin warnings of such a danger as "artificial." The Associated Press reported.

[Answering reporters' questions, Mr. Begin said: "I do not think Syria is going to attack us. We certainly have no intention whatsoever of attacking Syria. All these threats have a totally artificial basis."]

The Soviet statement referred to "military preparations" for a strike in Israel and said: "Military and political figures of Israel vie with one another in statements about the inevitability of a 'preventive war' against Syria."

The statement implied that the Kremlin held the United States responsible for heading off an Israeli strike, or for permitting one, should it occur.

While some reports from Israel had spoken of a possible spring offensive against Syrian forces, Western diplomats here said the note of urgency in the Soviet statement did not appear to have any obvious basis in recent statements by Israeli government leaders.

As such, they said, the statement might have been issued for political reasons unconnected with the missile sites.

The diplomats said one consideration might have been the Soviet interest in "upsetting the apple cart" for the United States in the Middle East at a time of important negotiations on troop withdrawals from Lebanon and on the Palestinian problem.

WORLD BRIEFS

200 Dead in Colombian Quake

POPAYAN, Colombia (AP) — An earthquake struck southern Colombia on Thursday, and a U.S. Embassy official said at least 200 persons were killed in the city of Popayan. Other officials said 500 people had been injured.

Roman Catholic Archbishop Silverio Buitrago said Popayan, a city of 200,000 people, was "half-destroyed" and the cathedral had collapsed, burying as many as 100 persons at Holy Week services. Officials said 25 bodies had been recovered from the cathedral. Radio reports indicated that another church, the Santo Domingo Temple, also collapsed.

The police said 35 other bodies were recovered from houses and some hotels. "The death toll has been put at about 200 and still climbing," said Al Lam, information officer at the U.S. Embassy in Bogota. Popayan is 235 miles (376 kilometers) southwest of Bogota.

Britain Expels 3 Russians as Spies

LONDON (AP) — The British government Thursday ordered two Soviet diplomats and a Soviet journalist out of the country because of "activities incompatible" with their status, a phrase traditionally used to describe spying.

A Foreign Office statement said Colonel G.A. Primakov, assistant air attaché, had been given seven days to leave and S.V. Ivemov, a second secretary at present abroad, would not be allowed to return.

The statement said that I.V. Titov, correspondent of the Soviet magazine New Times, had also been engaged in unacceptable activities, and that if he was still in Britain in seven days appropriate measures would be taken.

Soviet Jews Condemn Zionists

MOSCOW (Reuters) — A group of prominent Soviet Jews called Thursday for the establishment of a national "anti-Zionist committee" to combat the influence of Israel and foreign Jewish organizations in the Soviet Union.

In an appeal published by the official press agency Tass, the group said Western and Israeli Zionists were involved in intrigues against Moscow ostensibly on behalf of Soviet Jews. "Soviet Jews contemptuously note the attempt by Zionist propaganda to interfere in their lives and angrily denounce the falsehood and slander against their socialist homeland," the appeal said.

The appeal, signed by writers, scientists, doctors and an army general, David Dragomsky, attacked the Israeli government and said its actions in Lebanon showed that Zionism was responsible for massacres and torture. However, its main thrust appeared to be against attempts to help Soviet Jews emigrate to the West.

East Sees No Hope in Troop Talks

VIENNA (Combined Dispatches) — Warsaw Pact representatives said Thursday that there was no hope of resolving a dispute about troop strengths that has deadlocked East-West negotiations for years, and delegates traded accusations that the other side was delaying agreement to cover up military buildup.

At a news conference marking the spring break of the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks, Emil Kobilusky, head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the talks, said the only hope for compromise lay in Warsaw Pact proposals for the withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 American troops from Central Europe.

But the Netherlands delegation leader, Willem de Vos van Steenwijk, speaking for North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries, said the Warsaw Pact proposals were vague and imprecise. NATO disputes Warsaw Pact calculations that the forces of both sides are approximately in balance and estimates that the Communist alliance has 150,000 more men than it has.

Israel Blames Illness on Hysteria

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — Israeli investigators said Thursday that laboratory tests had uncovered no evidence of poisoning to explain the mysterious epidemic that has struck more than 400 West Bank Palestinians in the past week.

Baruch Modan, director-general of the Health Ministry, said he suspected that the symptoms were caused by mass hysteria. He said at a press conference: "There was a certain kind of stress in the area, and it is such a situation you start a rumor, this kind of thing can happen."

Mr. Modan said the dizziness and nausea experienced by scores of Palestinian schoolchildren and other residents in the West Bank towns of Jenin and Arraba "had no organic basis." The illnesses had touched off new Arab unrest in the occupied territories.

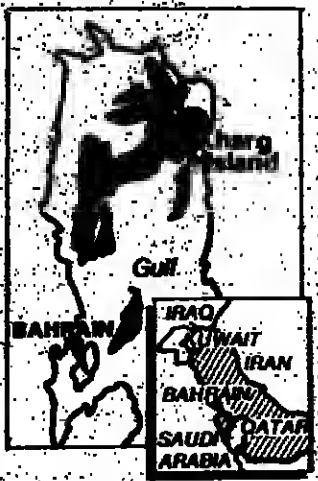
Gulf Prepares for Oil Clean-Up

ABU DHABI (UPI) — Paul

(Red) Adair, a well-known Texas expert in fighting oil well disasters, joined international efforts Thursday to contain an enormous oil slick that is menacing the shores of the Gulf region.

Expert teams from Britain, Sweden and Holland began arriving in Gulf capitals as thousands of skilled workers and volunteers prepared for clean-up operations. The oil slick, the worst ever in the region, is estimated to be 8,000 to 12,000 square miles (20,000 to 31,000 square kilometers) and has reportedly broken up in numerous large patches because of high waves.

Heavy crude has been flowing into the shallow waters of the Gulf since March 2, when two wells in an Iranian field were hit, one accidentally by a ship and the other in an Iraqi helicopter attack.



Map shows the area covered by the Gulf oil slick.

55-Year Term for Teamsters Chief

CHICAGO (AP) — Roy L. Williams, president of the Teamsters union, was sentenced Thursday to 55 years in prison and fined \$25,000 for his part in a conspiracy to bribe a senator.

U.S. District Judge Prefrence H. Marshall said the sentence could be modified depending on an assessment by doctors. Mr. Williams has emphysema. A Teamsters spokesman said Mr. Williams planned to appeal the sentence, and that he would serve out his term of office, which ends in June 1986.

The Teamsters president and four other men were found guilty of conspiring to bribe Senator Howard W. Cannon of Nevada by offering him rights to buy land in Las Vegas at a bargain price in return for the senator's help in scuttling a trucking deregulation bill. Mr. Cannon was not charged in the case and helped secure the bill's passage.

Russia-China Exchange Revived

BEIJING (Reuters) — China and the Soviet Union have agreed to revive student exchanges in the latest sign of improved relations between the countries. Diplomatic sources said the exchanges, even on a small scale, was a positive step.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday that 10 students from each country would take part in the exchange, which had been agreed in principle at Chinese-Soviet talks in Moscow earlier this month.

Soviet sources said Russian students were expected to enroll at Beijing University in September, and that Chinese students would study at Moscow State University. Officials of both countries said details still had to be worked out.

Bolivia to Get More French Aid

PARIS (AP) — President Hernan Siles Zuazo of Bolivia returned home Thursday after a three-day state visit to France during which he received a promise of 100 million francs (\$14 million) in credits and more technical assistance.

French and Bolivian officials asserted that there was no connection between the increase in French aid and Bolivia's recent extradition to France of Klaus Barbie, the convicted Nazi war criminal.

An economic commission set up during the Bolivian president's visit will coordinate the aid program. France has also promised to send 3,000 tons of grain to Bolivia and to extend credits for the purchase of medicine by the Bolivian Ministry of Health.

For the Record

LONDON (Reuters) — An inquest ruled Thursday that Arthur Koestler, 77, the novelist and historian, and his wife, Cynthia, 53, committed suicide March 3 by taking six overdose of barbiturates. Mr. Koestler was vice president of a euthanasia group.

GENEVA (UPI) — The United States and Soviet Union agreed Thursday on a 10-week recess in the deadlocked Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, or START.

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سكول لاداره

Reagan Prepares Bill To Protect Technology But Encourage Sales

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is going to give Congress a revised export-administration bill that will attempt to encourage the sale of U.S. high-technology products overseas without providing the Soviet Union with militarily useful technology, an administration official has said.

Undersecretary of Commerce Leonard H. Olmer said at a National Press Club luncheon Wednesday that the administration has solved "98.5 percent" of the issues involved in revision of the Export Administration Act, which expires in October. He hopes that the rest will be ready by next Thursday for presentation to Congress.

Mr. Olmer declined to give details of the administration's proposal, which will join at least three other bills on the issue on Capitol Hill.

The Export Administration Act, which is administered by the Commerce Department, has been used to control the export of a variety of U.S. goods for reasons of foreign policy.

President Ronald Reagan used the law last year to stop U.S. companies and their foreign subsidiaries from working on the Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe. It was also used to halt grain shipments to the Soviet Union after its intervention in Afghanistan and to control exports of high-technology goods to Cuba, Libya, Iraq and South Africa.

The process of drafting revisions for the law has turned into a tug-of-war between hard-line administration officials, such as Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Perle, who told Congress that a lack of export controls on technology saved the Soviet Union millions of

dollars in research and development costs, and Commerce Department officials, who want to increase exports to aid economic recovery.

The "conflict," Mr. Olmer said, lies between "permitting virtually unimpeded exchange of technology within the free world and at the same time controlling leakage to the Eastern bloc."

He said, for example, that allies such as Japan were vulnerable to the theft of U.S. high technology that they buy.

"Japan as a technological giant and leader in a number of different areas must be understood to be a prime target of Soviet intelligence," the undersecretary said.

A "substantial amount" of U.S. high-technology information has gone to the Soviet Union this way, Mr. Olmer said, although he declined to estimate its economic or strategic value.

He said that the administration was working with U.S. industries to develop a "military-critical technologies list" that would "tighten the burden on business without compromising our security."

The idea is to define "the truly strategic" by controlling the knowledge needed to make essential military materiel and the "limited list" of commodities which are key stones to the manufacturing process," Mr. Olmer said.

"The list we have been using on controlled commodities has become almost unmanageable," he said.

The administration is also studying ways to make it easier for U.S. companies to transfer technology to their foreign subsidiaries, which he said would place extra responsibility on the U.S. companies to make sure the technology "remains in-house."

Trade Panel Expected to Fill 3 Posts

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is about to fill three vacancies on the International Trade Commission, once a sleepy backwater of government but now in the mainstream of government efforts to protect American industries from unfair trade competition, trade sources report.

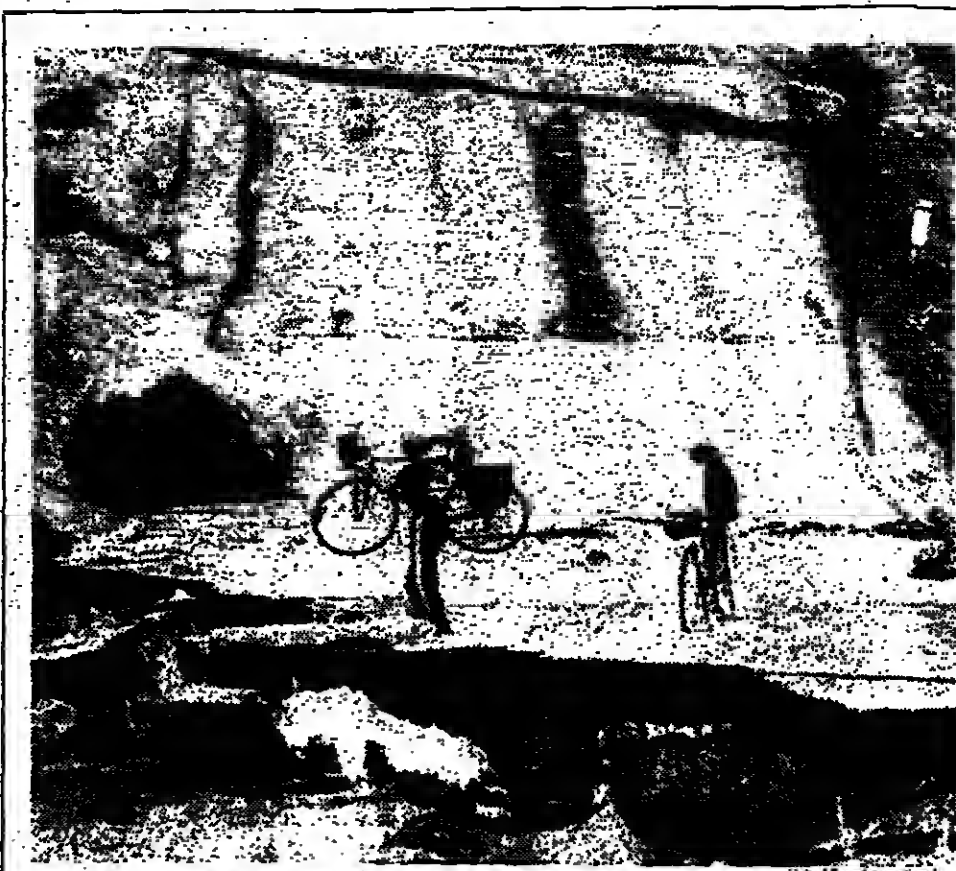
Mr. Reagan intends to nominate Susan Wittenberg, a California lawyer, to fill one of the vacancies. She is a former undersecretary of agriculture for international affairs, and Lyn M. Schlitz, a lawyer with the Washington firm of Covington & Burling, Capitol Hill sources said Wednesday.

Mr. Reagan late last year named Miss Wittenberg and Enrique Leon, a Cuban-born finance and management professor, to fill two of the vacancies. Both nominees, generally unknown in Washington trade circles, gave incorrect answers at their hearings on the laws they would administer.

Sources said Mr. Reagan has decided "against" reappointing Mr. Leon's name, but he is sticking with Miss Wittenberg, who also ran into problems involving her political affiliation during the hearings.

Named to a seat that cannot be held by a Republican, she acknowledged under questioning that she had supported Mr. Reagan's presidential nomination and worked both on his transition team and as a special assistant to John S.R. Shad, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission. She insisted, however, that she is politically independent.

Mr. Ludwick, a Republican, is a former aide to Senator Roger W. Jepsen, Republican of Iowa and former director of a division of the Agriculture Department. Mr. Schlitz is a Democrat.



DETOUR — California cyclists negotiating gaps in a section of the Pacific Coast Highway south of San Francisco. Recent severe storms have so battered the road that officials have not yet determined when, if ever, it will be reopened to traffic.

Ex-Aide to Reagan Puts Pressure On the White House as a Lobbyist

By Phil Gailley

WASHINGTON — Lyn Nofziger, who resigned last year as President Ronald Reagan's special assistant for political affairs, used to complain that the White House was not doing a good job of rewarding its friends and punishing its enemies. As a Washington consultant, Mr. Nofziger is still sending that message to the president's aides, sometimes to their embarrassment.

A case in point is the lobbying by Mr. Nofziger in a commercial dispute among California rice growers over a contract with South Korea. In December he wrote a letter to William F. Clark, the president's national security adviser, urging him to intervene in the rice issue for strictly political reasons.

South Korea contracted with the U.S. government to purchase 500,000 tons of 1981 California rice. Rather than deal with the rice cooperatives in that state, the Koreans signed a contract with Comet Rice, an independent company that hired Mr. Nofziger as its lobbyist.

The problem was that Comet did not have enough 1981 rice to fill the contract, and the company unsuccessfully tried to purchase the additional rice from the cooperatives, which insisted on selling directly to South Korea. Now Mr. Nofziger and others are lobbying to have the administration permit Comet to mix 1981 and 1982 rice crops to fill its contract with the Koreans.

So far, the Department of Agriculture has taken the position that the Koreans must purchase 1981 rice, although no one is sure how to distinguish one rice crop from another.

Mr. Nofziger took his case to the White House after a bipartisan delegation of California congressmen met with Kenneth W. Dam, the deputy secretary of state, to urge that the government force the Koreans to purchase the 1981 rice from the cooperatives.

His letter to Mr. Clark is a good example of how a former White House official can use his political connections to try to influence the interests of his clients. Mr. Nofziger informed Mr. Clark that Mr. Dam "appears to be siding with the rice co-ops."

Then Mr. Nofziger, a strong conservative, set forth his political case for administration action favorable to Comet.

"I would just like to point out that once again the administration is on the wrong side of a political issue. The rice co-ops in California are represented by Joe Alioto (you may remember him); Vic Fazio, the liberal Democrat from the valley; and Tony Coelho, another liberal Democrat from the valley who is chairman of the House Democratic Congressional Committee. It is Coelho who raises the money and takes the lead in trying to beat Republican congressmen."

Joe Alioto, a Democrat, is the former mayor of San Francisco. "I find it incredible," Mr. Nofziger continued, "that a Republican administration would be urging the Korean government to break contract with some Republicans in order to reward some

Democrats for sticking it to us Republicans."

The letter concluded that "I sure wish that you would take a look at this, because it seems to me that once again we're in a position of punishing friends and rewarding our enemies."

Robert Sims, a spokesman for the National Security Council, said Mr. Clark referred the letter to his staff for a response.

"The reply from the NSC staff was that our only involvement was to stay informed about the matter because of a national security issue at some point," he said.

Mr. Sims characterized the letter this way: "Lyn didn't ask for anything. He was just providing information to Judge Clark."

Mr. Nofziger did not respond to repeated telephone calls and his associate, Mark Bragg, refused to say whether Comet Rice was a client of the concern.

"It's our policy not to reveal our clients," he said.

Edward Borchardt, the Washington representative of Comet Rice, confirmed that Mr. Nofziger was a "paid adviser" to the company.

Mr. Borchardt said that after Comet won the Korean contract on a low-bid basis it offered to buy rice from the cooperatives at the same price South Korea was paying Comet.

"It's not just a matter of money," he said. "The cooperatives control 75 percent of the rice market in California and Comet 25 percent. We're trying to break their monopoly and they're trying to

break it."

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Uncertainties Linger On Andropov's Health

By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, is now visibly back on the job, but U.S. officials say they believe his recent disappearance from public view points to problems that could complicate his taking full control.

His disappearance for nine days ending March 25 prompted a flurry of rumors that he was hospitalized with a serious and perhaps fatal kidney illness. In 1966, Mr. Andropov suffered a heart attack, and Western diplomats say he has taken long vacations since then, evidently combined with rest or medical treatment.

The best estimates are that he was not seriously ill in March but rather was felled by influenza and fatigue. Officials discount reports from Moscow that he was forced into a hospital by recurrence of a kidney ailment known as nephritis, or Bright's disease.

Nonetheless, U.S. officials see the quick spread of rumors as evidence of nervousness in Moscow after the prolonged and politically debilitating illness of Leonid I. Brezhnev and before the reshuffling of top jobs among his successors has been completed. Some officials speculate that rumors may have been circulated by rivals to undercut Mr. Andropov.

If Mr. Andropov disappears again, some analysts say, it could revive a sense of instability. Speaking of Mr. Andropov, a U.S. government analyst said:

"I would say his health is going to be a political problem for him and also for the leadership in general. It suggests some urgency for them in developing an alternative to Andropov in case something happens to him. He could last 10 or 15 years, but since he has had a heart problem, it would be no surprise at his age if he had a fatal heart attack any day."

The analysis says that given Mr. Andropov's age of 68, his heart problems and a frail appearance in recent meetings with foreign visitors, it would have been normal for his doctors to prescribe a rest period to prevent complications after a bout of flu.

His absence from view spanned nine days between a publicized meeting March 15 with Communist officials from Eastern Europe, Cuba, Mongolia, Laos and Vietnam, and other well-reported meetings March 25 with Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the coordinator of the ruling junta in Nicaragua, and Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada.

The regular communiqué on the Politburo meeting March 24 did not mention Mr. Andropov specifically, but the announced promotion that afternoon of Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, 73, to the post of a first deputy premier was read by U.S. analysts as an indication that Mr. Andropov probably attended the meeting.

During Mr. Andropov's public absence, U.S. analysts saw indications that his former rival for power, Konstantin U. Chernenko, assumed the role of second in command. For example, Mr. Chernenko, 71, who was considered a Brezhnev protégé, received a personal summons from Kim Il Sung, the North Korean leader, delivered by the North Korean ambassador.

Some specialists see evidence that Mr. Andropov is encountering limitations on his power. They point to the slowdown in personnel shifts after an initial flurry in which one deputy premier and four ministers were dismissed and some party officials were demoted.

They also cite conflicting articles in the Soviet press on proposed changes in the Soviet economy, suggesting there are unresolved divisions within the Politburo.

The U.S. assumption is that Mr. Andropov's state of health was known in November to other members of the Soviet leadership and was not regarded as acute enough to prevent his selection as party chief upon Mr. Brezhnev's death. Nonetheless, government analysts believe the stress of his new position could add to his health problems.

During 15 years as head of the KGB, Mr. Andropov often dropped from public view. A former Soviet diplomat has told U.S. officials that Mr. Andropov sometimes goes to Krasnyy Kamni, a health resort in the Caucasus.

Republican Panel Is Clearinghouse For Many Reagan Advisory Boards

By Dale Russakoff and David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Interior Secretary James G. Watt is not the only cabinet member in the Reagan administration who has used the Republican National Committee to perform loyalty checks on his advisory boards.

The Agriculture Department systematically checked party affiliations of science advisers with the committee, until the practice was criticized last year. The Education Department will perform such checks. So does the White House personnel office.

The committee's chairman, Frank J. Fahrenkopf Jr., said he believed that all but three federal departments — State, Justice and Defense — routinely call the committee to check the political stripe of scientists and nonscientists who are candidates for government advisory boards.

"We do not say yes or no on the appointment," Mr. Fahrenkopf said. "We can get qualified Republicans. I'm for it."

All cabinet departments have used appointments to advisory boards as patronage plums. John C. White, former Democratic National Committee chairman, said he was frustrated that the Carter White House did not use them more often.

"We weren't that well organized," he said. "I would find it occasionally when a vacancy occurred and try to influence it, but I had a spectacular lack of success."

But the Reagan administration apparently has gone further than its predecessors in putting scientists through the same screening process as candidates for general policy advisory boards. The practice has been criticized increasingly by scientists who argue that it

taints them and hinders the search for objective advice.

"I cannot recall a period when political clearances of scientific panels and commissions were 'a practice' to the extent they are now," said William Carey, executive director of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the nation's largest organization of scientists. "When you use this kind of system for technical advice, which is needed for good regulatory policy, then it's going too far."

Mr. Carey was a budget official in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

Donald Bensch, director of the marine sciences program for Louisiana universities, said, "As a scientist, I am concerned that this process will certainly hinder the level of advice the government gets."

Mr. Bensch, a registered independent, was one of 10 scientists removed from Mr. Watt's advisory board last year after they had been submitted to the Republican National Committee for a check. The committee wrote "no" by the 10 names and "yes" by four others, and returned the list to Mr. Watt.

Mr. Fahrenkopf emphasized that not all cabinet secretaries apply the political test as rigorously as Mr. Watt and that the committee provides the information only on an agency's request.

The White House put distance between itself and Mr. Watt on the issue this week when Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, said President Ronald Reagan believes "scientific advisory boards should call on the best scientific minds regardless of party affiliation or political persuasion."

The Agriculture Department last year performed political checks on candidates for a board of agricultural research scientists that advises the agency on applications for about \$16 million in research grants, according to James Handley, special assistant to Agriculture Secretary John R. Block.

An aide said the practice was discontinued after it was criticized and Mr. Block now submits all nominees for scientific and other advisory boards to the White House personnel office.

Mr. Watt's offshore oil board, like the agriculture panel, was limited to scientific matters, not policy. Its charter limits it to advising the agency on how to improve the scientific quality of studies of the environmental impact of offshore drilling.

Many of the federal government's 948 advisory boards do make policy suggestions, however, and changes in the makeup of such panels at the Environmental Protection Agency raised questions about the influence of politics on the advice the government was receiving on scientific matters.

The EPA in the past two years removed more than 50 scientists from its technical advisory boards after conservative groups provided lists classifying them as "hostile," "a real activist" or "a Nader on steroids." EPA officials said the lists were generally more ideological than political.

At the Food and Drug Administration, officials said that political appointees attempted to influence the selection of a panel of science advisers for government policies on vaccines. But they backed off, the officials said, after FDA civil servants argued that the political candidates were not qualified.

Those officials said the Carter

Capitol Hill Clichés: Tart Retorts Come With the Turf

By Martin Tolchin

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — What sets a "dangerous precedent" constitutes a "crucial issue" is the way to legislate, will make people "use the day," but can be "demeaned up in conference?"

The answer: almost everything that is debated on Capitol Hill.

These are among the dozens of clichés that are part of the daily rhetoric as Congress considers any bill from National Foot Diseases Week to disarmament proposals. They are heard at congressional hearings, bill-drafting sessions and on the floor of the House and Senate.

These bromides transcend the legislation at hand, and give bally lawmakers a convenient peg on which to hang a vote. They provide balm for angry constituents by enabling a lawmaker to assure them that, although he agrees entirely with their views on the matter at hand, there are overriding issues

involved, such as a hallowed "precedent" or "procedure."

Just the other day, Senator Jesse Helms pulled out many of the stops in opposing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's consideration of reducing President Ronald Reagan's request for funds for El Salvador.

"We do not have any authority under the law to do what we are doing," the North Carolina Republican told the committee, arguing that such action would set "a dangerous precedent."

But to Senator Christopher J. Dodd, a Connecticut Democrat, the present was a good one. The day would come, he said, when there would be another president, and Senator Helms would thank both "God and Dodd" for the precedent set that day.

The effect that proposed legislation will have on a president is one of the staples of congressional debates. The cry, "You've got to support the president on this or you'll weaken the office of the president," is a well-worn, all-purpose argument offered by a president's congressional allies.

A corollary is that "the president has the CIA, military intelligence and the entire apparatus of the federal government working for him and certainly should be better informed on this issue than the gentleman from Squeahok."

On the other hand, opposition to a president also has congressional appeal. "You've got to oppose the president on this bill or he'll think he can do anything," is an argument often heard on the House and Senate floor.

Its advocates constantly remind their colleagues that the nation is one built upon "checks and balances" and warn against presidential usurpation of congressional authority.

A corollary is that the proposed legislation "would create joy in the Kremlin," and please the sworn enemies of the United States, foreign and domestic. In this view, the nation's enemies have many "unwilling dupes" in both houses of Congress, on both sides of the aisle.

Another cliché is the warning that, no matter how rational or needed a program may appear, "this will open the floodgates."

Opponents do not object to a proposed drug treatment center in the South Bronx, for example, but say they fear the start of a major new program that "this action can ill afford."

A common retort is an appeal to the nation's resourcefulness and determination. "If we can put a man on the moon," we can certainly and poverty in America, conquer cancer, establish world peace.

Moon Followers To Put Out New N.Y. Newspaper

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The News World, a six-year-old daily staffed mainly by followers of Sun Myung Moon, will cease publication this week and the same staff will put out a new paper called The New York Tribune.

Robert Morton, editor in chief of The News World and who will hold the same post on The New York Tribune, said Wednesday that the new paper will appear Monday and will be published by News World Publications, which also publishes The Washington Times.

The major difference between The News World and the Tribune would be a new section on politics and culture, which would offer an alternative to "the liberal-Democratic axis," Mr. Morton said. He also said neither The News World nor the Tribune had any "legal or financial" connection with Mr. Moon's Unification Church.

He added the newspaper had no legal or financial association with the old New York Tribune, which was founded by Horace Greeley in 1841 and merged with the Herald in 1924 to become the New York Herald Tribune. John Hay Whitney was the last publisher of the New York Herald Tribune; until his death in 1962, he was chairman of the board of the International Herald Tribune.

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And Now Zero Plus

President Reagan's tactical shift on Euro-missiles, from zero-zero to perhaps 75-75 or 150-150, is not — yet — a formula for dissolving the Soviet-American deadlock. It is, however, a significant concession to European allies, who face storms of protest while holding to NATO's resolve to deploy new American missiles before year's end.

Ideally, as the president has contended, the West would deploy nothing more while the Russians dismantled most of the 350 SS-20s now aimed at the allies. But superpowers don't just confess errors or trade something for nothing. The Russians are likely to be induced to reduce their force — with evidence that they will be trumped if they don't.

The Soviet Union's continental-range weapons have always had a political as well as a military mission: to weaken the links between America's and Europe's defenses. The Russians do not need these missiles to flatten the Continent; America needs no new missiles to threaten Soviet territory in reply. But psychologically the Soviet weapons play upon the already great fear in Europe that America will never risk its own devastation on behalf of the allies, and of West Germany in particular.

NATO therefore threatened to deploy an American counterforce in Europe and has had to prove the threat real. The Russians in turn worked to arouse Western public opinion against NATO's strategy; their failure to topple a West German government that supports it hardly ends the war of nerves.

Only when the first of the scheduled 572 American missiles reach the Continent in Moscow likely to bargain in earnest. Many Euro-

peans, however, are close to nerve's end. The issue dramatizes their dependence and stimulates formidable protest. West Germany's Social Democrats and Britain's Labor Party have moved into opposition. More cooperative Europeans were hardly helped by the Reagan administration's early talk about confining nuclear war to the Continent or its more recent talk about a holy crusade against Soviet evil.

With deployment approaching, the Europeans begged Mr. Reagan to prove his preference for arms control. They asked that he defer the goal of zero-zero and offer roughly equal Soviet and American forces instead. That is what the president has now done, plainly to satisfy the allies more than the Russians. Some such formula would indeed be the basis of any eventual Soviet-American deal, but neither side seems ready for that now.

If the Russians have to settle for, say, 100 new American missiles, they can well wait until some are in place before giving up the scare campaign against any Western deployment. And until some of his missiles are deployed will Mr. Reagan feel confident that he is hearing the best available Soviet offer.

One danger in these maneuvers is that chips deployed for bargaining have a way of acquiring their own strategic lives. Another is that the hostilities engendered by such a bitter contest can destroy all capacity for compromise. Mr. Reagan has moved a good distance since his early disdain for arms control. What he needs now is much better communication with Moscow so that even competitive intentions are fully understood.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Will Europe Deploy?

It could yet happen that Moscow will succeed in scaring the Europeans into denying or deferring indefinitely a decision to deploy new missiles to match the currently unmatched Soviet SS-20s, whose number grows with each passing week. The prospect of such a result, signifying a major split in the Atlantic alliance, may appear so sweet to the Kremlin as to be considered well worth the risk of defeat.

It should be understood, however, that if Soviet policy is defeated — if the promised start is made on deploying the new American missiles, especially the quick-attack Pershing-2s that the Soviets profess most to dread — that will be a result Moscow has brought on itself. For it has been open to the Soviets from the start of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force talks 16 months ago, as it still is, to lead off the possibility. They can accept President Reagan's offer of zero-zero or Euro-missiles for either Soviets or Americans. This would restore the status, which was long mutually accepted as balanced and tolerable, that Moscow upended with its SS-20s.

Mr. Reagan's first negotiating position, anticipating a full deployment of 572 new missiles unless Moscow scaled back to zero, was principled. It was also too much for European nerves and politics to bear. Essentially — and necessarily — to accommodate Europe, the president fell back on Wednesday to a position under which Moscow and Washington would agree to an equal number of Euro-mis-

siles. The more the Soviet Union dismantles, the fewer the United States will put in. So into their calculation of risks and benefits the Russians must now crank the probability that the new Reagan position improves the chances of some American deployment.

The Kremlin had already conceded the illegitimacy and lack of strategic necessity of its current (and building) level of 351 SS-20 missiles by offering to reduce it to the number (162) of French and British launchers, if there were no U.S. deployments. Notwithstanding its negotiator's hint to the contrary in the famous "walk in the woods" in Geneva last summer, the Kremlin continues to insist on factoring in those European launchers.

How can this be done? One possibility is for the two superpowers at some point to merge their Euro-missile talks into their strategic weapons talks or some larger context. This is a way to deal with the British and French missiles, which do pose a certain threat to Moscow, and also with the fact that American Euro-missiles, although intermediate in range, are strategic in that one superpower would train them on vital targets of the other.

What Mr. Reagan has now said seems to us entirely consistent with such an eventual merger. The West would be at a serious disadvantage in heading that way, however, if Europe caved in on deployment first.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

After Zero, More Talking

President Reagan has now made it absolutely clear that he is no longer insisting on his zero option proposal as the condition for an agreement on intermediate-range nuclear missiles. That is a sound tactical judgment. The cause of disarmament would be served by the exclusion of all of these weapons, but it would have been impossible to maintain unity within the Atlantic alliance if the United States had stuck rigidly to this position.

—The Times (London).

The tabling of new American proposals in the arms control negotiations in Geneva cannot be counted on to lead to any rapid movement toward an agreement, and may therefore be unable to forestall continuing agitation and controversy in Europe.

—The Financial Times (London).

[The Reagan proposal] can hardly be termed a breakthrough. The nuclear capacities of [French and British] forces are not included. The Russians can hardly be expected to eagerly agree to a spectacular dismantling of their SS-20 systems. Mr. Reagan cannot be hailed as a high priest of détente. His latest call to deploy laser guns in space is more proof of a troublesome zest for escalation. But Mr. Andropov is no better. He still has given no clear proof of an increased wish for détente. The answer is drastic, mutual disarmament. The superpowers are doomed to keep negotiating.

—Het Belang (Brussels, Belgium).

Little Heard About Assam

Perhaps, so hidden away have been the majority of reports, the world is unaware of the fact that an estimated 5,000 people — most of them women, children and old people — have been savagely massacred in the Indian state of Assam. Even the Indian government, by any assessment the protecting power, admits that another 230,000 people have been made homeless in a monthlong wave of terror waged by local Hindus against Moslems.

But, with not a flicker of disgust, the kings, sheikhs, presidents and prime ministers of the world's so-called nonaligned nations, many of them Moslems themselves, bowed and scraped before the Indian prime minister, Indira Gandhi, when she presided over their deliberations in New Delhi. Yasser Arafat was there, too, photographed in smiling tandem with Mrs. Gandhi. The same men who called on Heaven and the nations of the world to punish the Jews for the Christian massacre of Moslems are suddenly silent when faced with a Hindu massacre of Moslems.

On the African continent, hundreds of people — no one knows quite how many — have been murdered by government forces in Zimbabwe, whose constitution promises no oppression of the minority by the majority. But this, again, is scarcely front-page stuff.

All this excuses no other brutality, but, as has been said before and, predictably, will be said again, if there are some Jews who are paranoid, who is to blame them?

—The Jewish Chronicle (London).

That 'Star Wars' Speech: Lurching Into the Next Era in Arms Control

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "Offense is the best defense" is a line attributed to the heavyweight boxing champion Jack Dempsey and to the 19th-century Swiss general Antoine Henri Jomini. That has been America's nuclear strategy for a generation: The best defense against a knockout blow has been the offensive threat of a near-simultaneous knockout blow in retaliation.

In an offhand way, tucked on the end of a speech, President Reagan has suggested that scientific advances are making defense the best defense. The establishmentarian response has largely been, "Who is this Yahoo to attack our cherished, humane belief in mutual assured destruction?"

No grand strategy or subtle orchestration underlies the president's approach. But in a commonsense, instinctive way, he is lurching forward to a new era in arms control.

Consider the box he is in a few months ago. The new Congress was out to cut his defense increase in half. The Europeaners were skeptical about countering the Soviet intermediate missile with equivalent U.S. power and wanted America to offer the first real compromise. The Russians' momentum in strategic weaponry was taking them beyond "rough parity" into much rougher superiority. What to do to change direction?

First, Mr. Reagan took advantage of the West German elections to appear to be flexible without treating as serious the contemptuous Soviet response to his zero-zero offer. His "in-terim proposal" is a willingness to listen to a Soviet counteroffer based on a counting of warheads and not a retreat from theater parity. Over to you, Mr. Reagan says to Moscow — with the Atlantic alliance intact.

Next he made a televised defense of his defense budget, reminding Americans that the Soviet buildup was real. Evidently he felt that the customary Russians-are-coming pitch lacked the appeal, so he added a couple of upbeat paragraphs about a long-held idea of defense against incoming missiles.

Boom! The media led with Star Wars and laser beams, the arms-control community went up in smoke. The Soviet commentators blustered about insanity. Everybody paid attention to the outer-space carapace. Defense wasn't dull any more.

Hastily Mr. Reagan's advisers sent out waves of briefers to assure one and all that the idea did not contravene the ABM treaty, that the technology would soon be feasible and the Russians were already ahead in it. Besides, both superpowers must look to such defenses not only against each other but against the angry dictator of a small country or the sophisticated terrorist organization that gets hold of a bomb and a missile in the not-so-distant future. A space station that can direct a beam to destroy an unknown missile on its ascent is the best answer to nuclear proliferation.

Taken together, the president's series of moves form a pattern to counter the long Soviet defense buildup, its propaganda space offensive combined with tough negotiating posture, and the congressional resistance to his defense budget.

Mr. Reagan is playing it by ear. And although he may be slightly deaf, he seems to have a good ear. The New York Times.

Suddenly Embracing Science

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — Late converts to a cause often show more zeal than balance, and it is in that light that examination is in order for Ronald Reagan's enthusiastic espousal of science and technology for missile defense.

It was not long ago that the president and his policy-makers were chipping at the finances and integrity of the scientific enterprise that they now esteem as a national asset. One of the Reagan administration's first acts after taking office was to decree an indiscriminate 12-percent cut in government support of science and technology. Scientists successfully lobbied Congress to avoid some reductions, with the result that — no thanks to the administration — the damage was limited.

Meanwhile, as has recently been revealed, the administration has been hesitant to apply political criteria in the recruitment of scientific advice — a method so repugnant to the ethos of science that it promotes the flight of excellence and the entrenchment of mediocrity.

While Mr. Reagan peppered his most recent State of the Union address with an unprecedented number of references to the wonders of science and technology, he has presided over policies that virtually wiped out the already inadequate federal role in improving science and math teaching in elementary and high schools. Such

teaching is, of course, the foundation for national strength in the sciences. Priority, however, was given to saving the piddling sums involved. When Congress put back some of that money last year in response to citizens' concerns about the future employability of today's students, the administration resisted but then grudgingly went along.

With a bountiful research and development budget proposed for the coming fiscal year, the administration can respond that past shortcomings are being remedied. The fact is, however, that Mr. Reagan's policies reveal a strangely blinkered conception of the nurturing and application of science and technology.

Thus, since he took office, government spending on civilian research and development has dropped from \$17 to \$14 billion a year, while military research and development has nearly doubled, to \$31 billion.

Mr. Reagan's apparently deep confidence in the powers of science does invite wonder, for until recently he displayed little interest in that subject. He said not to anything about research-related matters during the presidential campaign; the senior Republican scientists in his entourage were so dismayed by his lack of interest that none of them wanted the job of presidential science adviser. It wasn't until three months after inauguration that he filled the post.

Back Rogers, missile defense in space and high-tech wizardry on earth! The enthusiasm is there. But it is so sudden and selective that it invites doubt about the depth of commitment and understanding.

The writer is editor and publisher of Science & Government Reports, an independent newsletter.

What Reagan Said on March 23

The following is excerpted from President Reagan's March 23 television address from the White House.

LET ME share with you a vision of the future which offers hope. It is that we embark on a program to counter the awesome Soviet missile threat with measures that are defensive. Let us turn to the very strengths in technology that have given us the quality of life that we enjoy today. What if free people could live secure in the knowledge that their security did not rest upon the threat of instant U.S. retaliation to deter a Soviet attack; that we could intercept and destroy strategic ballistic missiles before they reached our own soil or that of our allies?

I know this is a formidable technical task, one that may not be accomplished before the end of this century. Yet current technology has attained a level of sophistication where it is reasonable for us to begin this effort. It will take years, probably decades, of effort on many fronts. There will be failures and setbacks just as there will be successes and breakthroughs. And as we proceed we must remain constant in preserving the nuclear deterrent and maintaining a solid capability for flexible response. But isn't it worth every investment necessary to free the world from the threat of nuclear war? We know it is!

In the meantime, we will continue to pursue real reductions in nuclear arms, negotiating from a position of strength that can be ensured only by modernizing our strategic forces. At the same time, we must take steps to reduce the risk of a conventional military conflict escalating to nuclear war by improving our non-nuclear capabilities. America does possess — now — the technologies to attain very significant improvements in the effectiveness of our conventional, non-nuclear forces. Proceeding boldly with these new tech-

nologies, we can significantly reduce any incentive that the Soviet Union may have to threaten attack against the United States or its allies.

As we pursue our goal of defensive technologies, we recognize that our allies rely upon our strategic offensive power to deter attacks against them. Their vital interests and ours are inextricably linked — their safety and ours are one. And no change in technology can or will alter that reality. We must and shall continue to honor our commitments.

I clearly recognize that defensive systems have limitations and raise certain problems and ambiguities. If paired with offensive systems, they can be viewed as fostering an aggressive policy, and no one wants that. But with these considerations firmly in mind, I call upon the scientific community in our country — those who gave us nuclear weapons — to turn their great talents now to the cause of mankind and world peace; to give us the means of rendering these nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete.

Tonight, consistent with our obligations under the ABM treaty and recognizing the need for closer consultation with our allies, I am taking an important first step. I am directing a comprehensive and intensive effort to define a long-term research and development program to begin to achieve our ultimate goal of eliminating the threat posed by strategic nuclear missiles. This could pave the way for arms control measures to eliminate the weapons themselves. We seek neither military superiority nor political advantage. Our only purpose — one all people share — is to search for ways to reduce the danger of nuclear war. My fellow Americans, tonight we are launching an effort which holds the promise of changing the course of human history.

'Whimsically, Haphazardly' — Unprofessionally

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's dazzling "vision" of a foolproof defense against nuclear ballistic missiles says a lot more about the president and his administration's workings than it does about the likelihood any time soon of a revolutionary departure from the current reliance on "deterrence" to discourage nuclear war.

Among the experts I have talked with, as well as those who have spoken out in print or on television, there seems to be a clear consensus on at least three points:

• Research on anti-nuclear missile technology is probably worth the \$1 billion a year already devoted to it plus however many hundreds of millions of dollars Ronald Reagan may add — if only to keep the United States abreast of the state of an art that the Soviet Union is surely researching as well.

• The chance of developing a really foolproof system, one that you could count on with confidence, are minuscule. That means that "deterrence" will continue to be a vital element for as long as there is a chance that even a fraction of the Soviet Union's intercontinental ballistic missiles could slip through.

• In any case, given the current primitive state of the art (lasers, microwaves, particle or projectile beams), we are almost certainly two or three presidents away from the one who would have to make the big decision on deployment and on the reliability of the defense system.

So why, in a major speech on defense and national security — a speech that was designed to bolster his case for heavy increases in military spending — did the president include a futuristic scheme that could even, in the minds of opponents, become one more argument for not spending a whole lot more money on nuclear weapons?

Why launch "an effort which holds the promise of changing the course of human history" without subjecting it to a prolonged study and the considered opinion of some of his highest-ranking counselors?

And why were there no deliberations with key allies in Western Europe, where there is already something close to a crisis of confidence in Ronald Reagan's nuclear policies?

Because that is the way this administration works — whimsically, in the appearance of a project; haphazardly, in the procedures it employs; unprofessionally, in its management of the national security apparatus.

Witness the shambles in the Arms

control Agency; the steam going out of the president's worthy six-month-old Middle East peace "initiative"; the self-inflicted wounds to relations with Europeans over the Siberian gas pipeline sanctions; and now a senseless controversy over a visionary anti-nuclear weapons system that is unlikely to be ripe for serious discussion before the end of this century, a controversy that can only distract us from the serious debate that immediate defense policies deserve.

It is not that the subject isn't interesting. But why now?

The question invites a cynical explanation: that the president needed a headline grabber for an otherwise heavy speech on a highly complicated and controversial subject. He was showing himself, to be a man of peace, the critics were quick to say, playing to the anxieties of the "nuclear freeze" movement, trying to make

But Unworkable Plans Give Only False Hope

By Kosta Tsiplis

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The plan to build a laser weapon on defensive system by the end of the century, as proposed by President Reagan last week, sounds plausible but actually is unworkable. Americans should not be lulled into believing that such a system would protect their cities against attack.

In principle there are four possible ways to avoid nuclear catastrophe. Remove all nuclear weapons from the Earth; resolve the conflict between the nuclear powers; devise a perfect defense for each country's cities and industries; establish and maintain a policy of deterrence that prevents one's opponent from ever using its nuclear weapons.

Mr. Reagan urged that the United States go beyond the policy of deterrence — even though it has been effective in preventing nuclear war — and mount an impossible, perfect system that would defend America against all Soviet nuclear weapons capable of reaching it.

Given the enormous destructive power of a single nuclear bomb and the proven vulnerability of cities to the effects of nuclear detonation, a defensive system would have to be absolutely perfect so as not to allow any Soviet nuclear missiles to penetrate it. Even a system of 95-percent effectiveness (a technological impossibility) would not prevent 450 of the 9,000 strategic Soviet nuclear weapons from exploding — many more than would be needed to extinguish America as a modern society.

There are four possible technologies that could form the basis for a defensive system against Soviet nuclear weapons: a conventional anti-

ballistic missile system similar to the one that was under development in the 1960s; charged and neutral particle-beam weapons; and lasers.

Conventional ABMs that use ground-based radar to guide nuclear-tipped missiles against Soviet warheads would be self-blinding, since nuclear explosions incapacitate their radar and could be overwhelmed by a large attacking force. For these reasons, this type of ABM was abandoned as unworkable.

The laws of physics will prevent charged particle-beam weapons from functioning. The Earth's magnetic field bends the beam unpredictably, making it impossible to aim accurately. And a suitable neutral particle beam would be impractically difficult to generate and use in outer space and could be defeated easily with simple countermeasures.

Theoretically, at least, lasers based in orbiting platforms around the Earth could be used to damage nuclear missiles during the early portion of their flight. The current generation of long-wave, high-energy lasers is unsuitable for such a task, but no law of nature excludes the possibility that sometime in the future we may develop efficient short-wave lasers that would be able to attack missiles up to 1,000 miles away.

A constellation of many tens of unmanned satellites around the Earth, each armed with such a laser and carrying the necessary energy stores, aiming mechanisms and command-and-control facilities would ensure that, at all times, at least one such weapon would be over the Soviet Union, able to shoot at launched Soviet ICBMs. This laser would have to attack missiles up to 1,000 miles away in five minutes from a distance of 1,000 miles or more.

But there is no evidence that such a laser weapon could be built or function in a hostile environment, let alone function perfectly, as a system intended to defend cities would have to do. And it is easy to imagine ways to defeat such a system.

It is undeniably flattering to engineers and scientists that the president has faith in their ability to produce a technological fix to liberate the world from the specter of nuclear holocaust. But they are stuck, and will remain so, with the technical reality that inexpensive, offensive nuclear weapons can eventually overwhelm any defense. Given this inescapable fact, the president's announced plan for avoiding nuclear war seems to be a grave lapse of responsibility, because it offers false hopes for security to the American public.

Since the know-how to build nuclear weapons will be on Earth indefinitely, the only realistic alternative to deterrence as a means of avoiding nuclear war is to begin negotiating with the Soviet Union to resolve the conflict between the two powers.

The most likely outcome of an effort to build defense systems for U.S. cities would be an increase in the number and sophistication of Soviet offensive weapons and an intensification of the nuclear arms race.

The writer heads the Program in Science and Technology for International Security at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

About Sovietophobia

Regarding "About the Sovietophobia Threat and Its Cure" by Stephen F. Cohen, and "Three Bad Sides Men Were Visiting" by Jeremy J. Stone (HT, March 26):

My sincere congratulations for these two articles. Prof. Cohen rightly sees the key to U.S. Sovietophobia in the refusal to admit that, whether we like it or not, the U.S.S.R. has become a great power; once that fact is assimilated, agreements between equals become possible. And there is wisdom in Mr. Stone's urgent recommendation for promoting more extensive interchange of visits by nations and cultural figures, and people in general, on the ground that each side has something to learn firsthand in the other country. Parallels such as evangelical vs. satanic are better left to the likes of Khomeini.

LEON C. ALGRANT, NICE, FRANCE.

I would like to ask Prof. Cohen what he thought of the Munich agreement of 1938, if he was old enough then to think anything of it, or, if not, what he believes he would have thought of it. The Munich agreement was based on the very attitude toward Nazi Germany that he advocates with regard to the U.S.S.R. when he writes that "the Soviet Union, whether we like it or not, has be-

come a legitimate great power with comparable interests and entitlements in world affairs." This kind of approach led to the extermination of millions of people. There is nothing legitimate about the U.S.S.R., and never has been. The crimes against mankind committed by this totalitarian state match in horror and exceed in number those committed by the Nazis.

IRENE ILOVAISKY, Paris.

I pity Prof. Cohen's students. As a recent refugee from Poland, when I read what your so-called progressive authors are writing, I begin to love William F. Buckley Jr.

NOEMI BOGUSLAWSKI, Paris.

Idea for a Summit

In theory the Western industrialized nations have acknowledged that their home markets were integral parts of a global market, open to each other; business enterprises, in practice, most governments regularly apply direct and indirect barriers and subsidies. What another nation's trade is seriously affected, defenses arise and even little trade wars occur.

Although international trade and domestic employment have always been linked, severe unemployment has renewed popular calls for protectionism. What was once a series of trade skirmishes, dealt with by gentlemen bureaucrats, now portends the use of very big guns. The serious consideration given to domestic employment legislation last year by the U.S. Congress was a political warning shot fired across the bow of the Japanese ship of state. Congress will reintroduce that proposal and other similar bills this year. Irreparable damage to the global trading system could be wrought by popular initiatives demanding protectionist responses. It will appear as a piece of domestic legislation, but it could start an unrestricted trade war that would mean death for the alliance.

However, avoidance of such a result is conceivable. All industrial nations need to admit that they do interfere in the marketplace to some extent. The techniques are sometimes ad hoc, indirect and obscure, but the fact is that governments compete.

Fair trade is a global issue, yet no existing international institution is equipped to deal with competing national objectives.

I suggest that someone at the forthcoming Williamsburg summit float the concept of a supranational enforceable, multilateral treaty on limits to government intervention in world trade. The key is enforceability by global response.

MITCHELL I. NEWDELMAN, London.

FROM OUR APRIL 1 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Germans to Woo French

BERLIN — One of the latest local movements, of a semi-political nature, is an endeavor to induce prominent commercial, literary and artistic people to join in trying to bring about a better understanding between France and Germany, diplomacy being apparently unable to make any progress in that direction. The program is to induce the two nations to act jointly in their colonial policies and exchange inter-parliamentary visits. Also, professors should hold lectures with a view to a better knowledge of one another. A visit will be made to France by Herr René, who will try to interest leading Frenchmen and establish a committee and possibly a bureau in Paris.

1933: Chevalier Back in France

PARIS — "Paris, je t'aime!" With a wide gesture of his arms and his broad smile sparkling in the morning sun, France's most famous film son flung himself from his rooster in front of the Hotel George V and exclaimed his joy at returning once more to the city he has celebrated in song and story. Maurice Chevalier was back from Hollywood. "Have you any plans?" asked a reporter. "So much has happened to me in the last five years that I am still giddy," said Maurice. He pronounced this last word with such a French accent that it was difficult to understand, thereby betraying a report that he had been so long in Hollywood that he had lost his French accent.

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The writer is editor and publisher of Science & Government Reports, an independent newsletter.

Lesotho's Reports of New Raids Raise Tension With South Africa

By Allister Sparks

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Tension has reached a new pitch between the tiny black kingdom of Lesotho and white-ruled South Africa, which surrounds it, almost four months after South African commandos carried out a raid on members of the underground African National Congress living in the enclave.

Lesotho has accused South Africa of launching four raids on its territory last weekend and of trying to sabotage electrical installations in the capital, Maseru.

It has informed the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and the Organisation of African Unity of these complaints. Lesotho contends that the raids are part of a South African effort to destabilize its black-ruled neighbors.

South Africa has denied the allegations and said that Lesotho is trying to perpetuate a "patently transparent deception" to divert attention from a local insurgency by the Lesotho Liberation Army, which is trying to overthrow the ruling monarch, Chief Leaboa Jonathan.

After Lesotho announced Sunday that it had captured seven black South African policemen involved in the weekend incidents, the commissioner of police, Major General Shadrack Mada, revealed Monday that this ostensible proof of South African involvement had

been released from prison without his knowledge.

Western diplomats in Maseru said in telephone interviews that it was difficult to sort out what had really happened, but their main concern was that there would be a further escalation in tension between the two countries.

An unexpected diplomatic development came when Lesotho made a report to the Soviet ambassador in the leftist black nation of Mozambique. A source in Lesotho's Ministry of Foreign Affairs said "expedient" arrangements were being made for the ambassador to fly to Lesotho.

That has given rise to speculation that Lesotho may open diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The two countries agreed on opening relations two years ago, but because of widespread opposition within the kingdom, which is strongly Roman Catholic, no formal steps were taken.

South Africa has already accused the Soviet Union of a "total onslaught" against South Africa's white-minority rule. It says the African National Congress is the spearhead, with Lesotho as an important launching pad for insurgent operations.

That is why it carried out the raid on Maseru Dec. 9, although Lesotho said at the time that the 42 persons killed were all either refugees or innocent citizens.

According to the Western diplo-

omats in Maseru, there appear to have been three incidents on or near the border with South Africa on Saturday, and one on Sunday.

One was at Peka Bridge, in the northwest, where, according to a spokesman for Lesotho's Paramilitary Force, a group of infiltrators tried to cross the border from South Africa. The spokesman said they were repulsed without casualties. In the second, a white man reportedly threw a hand grenade into a Catholic mission station, killing a policeman and wounding another.

On Saturday night, according to the spokesman, a group of infiltrators were captured trying to sabotage electrical installations in Maseru. Interrogation apparently led to the arrest of seven black South African policemen from the Maseru border post who were drinking in a bar in the town. A diplomat said he believed these were the seven men released without the commissioner's knowledge.

The Sunday attack, according to the Paramilitary Force spokesman, was at the northern border post of Hendrikshof, when a group of infiltrators again tried to cross from South Africa. Two were shot to death, the spokesman said.

The Western diplomats say all the border incidents were characteristic of skirmishes that have been taking place for months with the Lesotho Liberation Army, insurgents, who often cross into Lesotho from South Africa.



President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and President Ronald Reagan at the White House.

After Visit, Kaunda Says Reagan Shares 'Abhorrence' of Apartheid

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has come away from talks with President Ronald Reagan, saying the two men "share an abhorrence" of apartheid in South Africa and agreed it should be ended quickly in the interest of stability in the region.

Mr. Kaunda, one of Africa's senior leaders and the first president of a "front-line state" near South Africa to visit Washington in the Reagan administration, seemed happy about his two-hour meeting and luncheon at the White House on Wednesday. He praised the "warm hospitality" and said that a firm foundation had been laid for the future.

In October, Mr. Kaunda said he was shocked during a 1975 visit when President Gerald R. Ford devoted only 45 minutes to discussions with him. Mr. Kaunda praised President Jimmy Carter for having spent six hours with him during a 1976 visit.

Previously, Mr. Kaunda had been critical of Mr. Reagan and his policies, and last Friday in London he assailed U.S. support last year for a \$1.2-billion loan to Pretoria from the International Monetary Fund.

A major topic in Wednesday's talks, according to Mr. Kaunda, was the drive for the independence of the South African-ruled territory of South-West Africa, or Namibia, which has been the subject of international negotiations for years.

Most of the transitional arrangements have been worked out. The main obstacle now is the insistence of South Africa and the United States that withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighboring Angola be arranged parallel to the withdrawal of South African forces from South-West Africa.

Last Friday, Mr. Kaunda said the link between Namibian inde-

pendence and the Cuban withdrawal had brought on an "unnecessary deadlock." After the White House meeting, he said without elaboration that he had explained his views on Namibia and listened to Mr. Reagan's ideas. "We both believe that this is a serious problem to which an early solution is imperative," Mr. Kaunda said.

Mr. Reagan spoke of the "severe economic hardship" confronting Zambia because of the depressed prices for its copper and other minerals, and said a U.S. economic re-

covery should improve this situation. Zambia is applying to creditor nations for a rescheduling of its official debt, which is estimated at \$3 billion. Previously it had asked banks to reschedule the payments on its unofficial debt, estimated at \$600 million.

According to reports, Zambia has applied for a \$230-million loan from the IMF. A State Department official said the United States is taking a positive view of the application.

South Africa to Vote On Sharing of Power

By Joseph Lelyveld

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — In an apparent move to blunt criticism from his Afrikaner opponents on the extreme right, Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha has announced that a referendum will be held among white voters on his proposals to transform South Africa's constitution.

Mr. Botha said nothing about holding referendums among the two nonwhite minorities, the mixed-race "coloreds" and the Asians, that would be allowed into the national government in a subordinate role under his proposals.

The surprise announcement in Parliament Wednesday night amounted to a reversal of the prime minister's elaborate tactics for pushing through his widely heralded "reform," which has already produced the first major split in the governing National Party in its nearly 35 years in power.

The plan would give an indirectly elected president potentially authoritarian powers, including the power to pick coloreds and Asians for his cabinet from a racially segregated, tricameral Parliament.

Blacks, who account for an estimated 72 percent of the 32 million persons inside the country's traditional borders, would continue to be excluded from the central government on the theory that they can exercise political rights in tribal "homelands."

The idea of a referendum among blacks was never even considered for the obvious reason that it would be overwhelmingly defeated. The strong likelihood that the

proposals would also be turned down by colored and Asian voters and bitterly contested among whites by right-wing Afrikaner parties originally led Mr. Botha and his political advisers to the conclusion that referendums of any description would be too risky.

But then the government was maneuvered into by-elections by Andries P. Treurnicht, a former member of Mr. Botha's cabinet and now the leader of the Conservative Party, which he formed after leading a walkout from the governing party last year.

The white referendum is not expected to be held any earlier than September, and so it seems unlikely that the change in the system could still be instituted by early 1984, the government's target date, even if it is approved. Opinion polls indicate that the plan should get the support of a majority of whites.

The last referendum for white voters, 22 years ago, led to South Africa's withdrawal from the Commonwealth.

In another announcement, the government said Wednesday that, beginning next March 1, blacks paying income tax in South Africa will no longer have to do so at higher rates than whites.

With few exceptions, the government said, the change will mean that black taxpayers will be paying less than before. The announcement was made by Finance Minister Owen Horwood in presenting the government's annual budget to Parliament in Cape Town.

The government decided in principle several years ago to eliminate the differing tax rates.

Madrid-Rabat Relations Improving

By Tom Burns

Washington Post Service

MADRID — Spanish officials are calling a two-day Moroccan visit by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez a breakthrough in relations between Madrid and Rabat. The trip, Mr. Gonzalez's first official visit abroad as prime minister, had been viewed as a key test in an overall plan by Spain's new Socialist administration to defuse tensions with Morocco.

On his return to Madrid, Mr. Gonzalez said his trip had "cleared clouds on the horizon" and was the basis of "future, fruitful cooperation" between the two countries. A close aide of Mr. Gonzalez said the success of the trip had surpassed the hopes of the Foreign Ministry. "It was a greater breakthrough than we had dared imagine," he said.

Spanish officials emphasized in particular that Mr. Gonzalez spent an hour and a half Wednesday in a private meeting with King Hassan. "45 minutes longer than was scheduled."

The improved relationship was underscored by the Moroccan decision not to raise the delicate and potentially inflammatory issue of the Spanish enclave of Ceuta and Melilla. The garrison towns in the Moroccan desert were conquered by Spain in the 16th century.

On his visit, Mr. Gonzalez sought to convey his support for Moroccan stability under King Hassan. "We wanted to create a re-

lationship of confidence with Morocco," he said, "and I think we've succeeded."

A significant element in Mr. Gonzalez's endorsement is his present refusal to back the struggle of the Polisario Front, which has been engaging Moroccan forces in the Western Sahara since the area, a former Spanish colony, was ceded to Morocco and Mauritania in 1975 by Spain. Mauritania renounced its claim in 1979.

Before his election, Mr. Gonzalez viewed the Polisario Front as

the sole political representative of the Western Sahara, and was hostile to what the Socialists characterized as a feudal and oppressive monarchy.

Since coming to power, the Socialists have been emphasizing stability in northwest Africa and have been generally uncritical of King Hassan.

Diplomatic sources said that Mr. Gonzalez has traded his support for the Polisario Front for a Moroccan low-profile approach to Ceuta and Melilla.

Pal Kadosa Is Dead in Hungary; Prize-Winning Composer Was 80

United Press International

BUDAPEST — Pal Kadosa, 80, a Hungarian composer and pianist, died Wednesday, the press agency MTI said.

Mr. Kadosa, whose compositions and recitals were compared by critics to Bartok, composed his first piano concerto in 1931. Awarded the Kossuth Prize in 1950 and 1967, Mr. Kadosa examined a number of outstanding young Hungarian pianists.

Little Model, 76, a photographer and teacher at the New School for Social Research for more than 30 years, Wednesday of heart and respiratory disease at New York Hospital.

Cherry Mitchell Cook, 59, a teacher of journalism and current affairs at the American School in Paris, a reporter and researcher for Newsweek magazine and other organizations, and wife of Don Cook, Paris bureau manager of the Los Angeles Times and former correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune, Tuesday of cancer at the home of her family in Glenside, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Cook and her husband had lived in Europe since 1945.

Walter Reck, 79, who fled Germany before World War II and became a movie writer in Hollywood, of cancer in Los Angeles. Mr. Reck wrote such films as "Nimrod," "The Great Waltz" and "Tomb Raider," for which he won an Oscar in 1953.

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NYSE Index

High	Low	Change
30.02	28.03	+1.99
102.88	101.56	+1.32

NYSE Most Active
Sales
2,871,200

1,624,300
1,541,183
1,541,000
1,532,100
1,397,300
1,308,000
1,307,600
1,269,000
1,195,500
1,192,700
1,190,300

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

1. P/E 100s High Low ^{Std.}[illegible]

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100% High Low

34%	19	LOMAN	201e	6:51.11	24	34%	34	34%
33%	18%	LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	33%	33%
32%	17%	LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	32%	32%
31%	16%	LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	31%	31%
30%	15%	LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	30%	30%
29%	14%	LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	29%	29%
28%	13%	LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	28%	28%
27%	12%	LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	27%	27%
26%	11%	LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	26%	26%
25%	10%	LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	25%	25%
24%	9%	LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	24%	24%
23%	8%	LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	23%	23%
22%	7%	LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	22%	22%
21%	6%	LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	21%	21%
20%	5%	LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	20%	20%
19%	4%	LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	19%	19%
18%	3%	LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	18%	18%
17%	2%	LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	17%	17%
16%	1%	LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	16%	16%
15%	0%	LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	15%	15%
14%		LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	14%	14%
13%		LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	13%	13%
12%		LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	12%	12%
11%		LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	11%	11%
10%		LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	10%	10%
9%		LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	9%	9%
8%		LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	8%	8%
7%		LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	7%	7%
6%		LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	6%	6%
5%		LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	5%	5%
4%		LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	4%	4%
3%		LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	3%	3%
2%		LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	2%	2%
1%		LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	1%	1%
0%		LOREN	1.90	6:50.84	13021	33	0%	0%

[illegible]

2095	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2096	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2097	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2098	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2099	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2100	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2101	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2102	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2103	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2104	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2105	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2106	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2107	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2108	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2109	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2110	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2111	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2112	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2113	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2114	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2115	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2116	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2117	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2118	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2119	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2120	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2121	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2122	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2123	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2124	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2125	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2126	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2127	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2128	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2129	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2130	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2131	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2132	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2133	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2134	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2135	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2136	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2137	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2138	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2139	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2140	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2141	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2142	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2143	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2144	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2145	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2146	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2147	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2148	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2149	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2150	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2151	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2152	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2153	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2154	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2155	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2156	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2157	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2158	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2159	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2160	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2161	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2162	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2163	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2164	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2165	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2166	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2167	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2168	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2169	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2170	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2171	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2172	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2173	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2174	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2175	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2176	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2177	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2178	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2179	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2180	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2181	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2182	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2183	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2184	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2185	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2186	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2187	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2188	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2189	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2190	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2191	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2192	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2193	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2194	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2195	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2196	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2197	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2198	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2199	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2200	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2201	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2202	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2203	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2204	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2205	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2206	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2207	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2208	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2209	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2210	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2211	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2212	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2213	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2214	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2215	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2216	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2217	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2218	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2219	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2220	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2221	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2222	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2223	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2224	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2225	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2226	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2227	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2228	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2229	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2230	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2231	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2232	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2233	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2234	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2235	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2236	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2237	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2238	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2239	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2240	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2241	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2242	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2243	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2244	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2245	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2246	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2247	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2248	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2249	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2250	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2251	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2252	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2253	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2254	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2255	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2256	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2257	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2258	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2259	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2260	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2261	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2262	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2263	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2264	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2265	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2266	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2267	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2268	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2269	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2270	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2271	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2272	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2273	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2274	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2275	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2276	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2277	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2278	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2279	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2280	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2281	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2282	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2283	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2284	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2285	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2286	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2287	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2288	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2289	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2290	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2291	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2292	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2293	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2294	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2295	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2296	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2297	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2298	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2299	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2300	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2301	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2302	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2303	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2304	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2305	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2306	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2307	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2308	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2309	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2310	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2311	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2312	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2313	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2314	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2315	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2316	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2317	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2318	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2319	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2320	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2321	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2322	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2323	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2324	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2325	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2326	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2327	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2328	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2329	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2330	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2331	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2332	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2333	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2334	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2335	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2336	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2337	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2338	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2339	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2340	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2341	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2342	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2343	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2344	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2345	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2346	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2347	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2348	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2349	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2350	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2351	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2352	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2353	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2354	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2355	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2356	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2357	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2358	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2359	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2360	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2361	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2362	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2363	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2364	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2365	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2366	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2367	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2368	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2369	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2370	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2371	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2372	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2373	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2374	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2375	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2376	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2377	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2378	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2379	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2380	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2381	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2382	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2383	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2384	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2385	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2386	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2387	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2388	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2389	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2390	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2391	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2392	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2393	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2394	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2395	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2396	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2397	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2398	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2399	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2400	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2401	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2402	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2403	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2404	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2405	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2406	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2407	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2408	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2409	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2410	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2411	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2412	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2413	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2414	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2415	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2416	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2417	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2418	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2419	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2420	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2421	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2422	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2423	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2424	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2425	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2426	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2427	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2428	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2429	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2430	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2431	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2432	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2433	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2434	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2435	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2436	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2437	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2438	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2439	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2440	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2441	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2442	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2443	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2444	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2445	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2446	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2447	AFPOC	1.00	74.9	2448	AFPOC	1.00
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Modernizing Modena, With an English Accent

MODENA, Italy — Modena is a handsome city with spacious arcades, a fine Romanesque cathedral and good solid tortellini and stuffed pigs' feet. There are no slums to speak of and, says the mayor, no unemployment. The city serves as a banking and export center for the textile industry of Carpi and for the vast tile production of Sassuolo. The rich Po valley provides such delights as the famous cherries of Vignola, and there is some light industry, notably the manufacture of Ferrari and Maserati cars.

Citizens can set their watches by Enzo Ferrari's 8 A.M. visits to Tonino, his barber. The leading hotel is unique in selling postcards of sports cars rather than local monuments. The city, which has a population of 180,000, has been run by the left almost continuously since the end of World War II. The present mayor, Mario Del Monte, is a Communist, but as the mayor well understands, Modena is a conservative and middle-class town.

Mayor Del Monte looks like a rising executive in his navy-blue suit: an affable, youngish man who compares his party to the Labor Party in Britain and is eager to make Modena a shining example for the rest of Italy. Modena, he says, has for the last four years been the richest city per capita in Italy (others say it is second- or third-richest). The mayor is having his ornate office repainted in Venetian blue. Modena has a typically provincial rectitude

and love of good pastry. "We are a frugal people, we like to work, we are proud of our city," says a homesick Modenese in Rome. Behind old-fashioned shop windows lie the wares of Nikon and Versace, on the traditional Saturday afternoon stroll there are plenty of minicars in the more discreet shades. In its quiet way Modena is used to the best. Italy's leading tenor, Luciano Pavarotti, is of course Modenese.

MARY BLUME

Obviously, when such a city indulges in grand-scale urban renewal it is going to choose the best. So when looking for someone to design the park that will complement architect Leonardo Benevolo's housing-and-office project on the edge of town, Modena turned to Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe, honorary president of the International Federation of Landscape Architects and dean of the profession.

Sir Geoffrey came down from London in 1980 and in the mayor's office did a sketch on a matchbox, which he later supplemented with a rough plan featuring a hill whose crest is in line with the cathedral, and a long canal reminiscent of the days when Modena was filled with canals. The mayor liked the design and Harriett Phillips, a young English landscape architect, was called in to draw up the detailed plan and to supervise the work.

The plan seemed in keeping with Modena's

taste for gentle progress: original enough, with its roof gardens and four-lane highway running through its center, to be part of a landscape architecture exhibition now being held at the Pompidou Center in Paris, and yet carefully aligned to traditions that Jellicoe traces to Virgil.

Instead, the park has been the center of a two-year struggle, with Modena's four newspapers and countless political broadsheets blaring such headlines as "Scandali e Scandalismi" and "Hyde Park in the Heart of Modena."

The problem is politics. "We are in Italy," Mayor Del Monte explains with a shrug. "It is usual for things to become political."

"The project has been used to create a political crisis," says a local journalist. "When Jellicoe came here last fall he said, 'Let's start at once.' Instead, the Socialists walked out of the government."

"The discussions are not on the merits of the park. Everyone likes it," Mayor Del Monte explains. "The other parties don't want our party to have the prestige of having built it."

Mayor Del Monte was talking in his office two days before the final vote. With a 53 percent Communist majority, success was assured. So was a long debate.

"The Christian Democrats, the Social Democrats and the Republicans will say the park is lovely and will vote against it," said the mayor. "The Socialists will say it's horrible and they hate it. The Communists have the majority and so it will pass."

And, after 18 hours of further debate, it did. Of course, predicted the mayor, victory only means a whole new set of problems. "After the project has passed the other parties are going to keep saying, 'Why isn't it finished yet, why are you so slow?'"

Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe, 82, has for the most part remained in London, but he has announced his arrival in Modena for a groundbreaking ceremony in April. Even this poses a political problem. "It's the Christian Democrats who traditionally hold a ceremony at the start of a project. We Communists have one at the end," the mayor said.

A compromise has been reached: a symbolic cedar of Lebanon will be planted on April 22. Then, says Harriett Phillips, who has developed as fine a hand for Italian politics as for drawing a plan, the tree will undoubtedly be moved.

"Everything here is political, even the sports club you belong to," she says. Politics so rampant loses much of its meaning but some of its clout.

"I'm a designer, not a politician or an administrator," Phillips says. She has learned to



Model showing the new plans for Modena.

be all three. An energetic 26-year-old, she has mastered the fine points of Italian grammar and politics and she likes marathon runs. She organized a 14-kilometer race on the park site, pointing out during the race what would be put where. She came in second.

The site of the park and building project covers 11 hectares and the budget is 60 billion lire (about \$41.5 million). The town's wealthy financial interests are against the plan, the mayor says. But why, in a city that lacks only one thing, green space? He shrugs and says again, "We are in Italy." To wealthy critics, apparently, under every flower bed there's a Red; by building such an ambitious project the mayor will show the country that Communist-run Modena remains rich. Therefore, if there is

an economic crisis in Italy, it is not the Communist Party's fault.

"I wish they'd stop talking and let us get on with it," Harriett Phillips says.

Then there is the problem of native conservatism. The architect of the building project spent time in New York and therefore is said to love skyscrapers. "Modena is a city of arcades, people are frightened of tall towers separated from each other," a native says plaintively. The tallest building on the project is 10 stories high.

The site of the project includes a disused car racing track and a wartime airport lately used to fly in cherries from Vignola. Some people would like to leave the barren site as is; Modena is not used to lots of green space and people

now in their 20s say that as children they played in the city's churches.

Recently the city acquired a small, sad park decorated with concrete disks. "When Jellicoe saw it he was without words, which is very rare," Harriett Phillips says. The designer of this park is said to be behind a recent condemnation of the Jellicoe project by the conservation group Italia Nostra.

"Italia Nostra criticized Jellicoe for not respecting the philosophy of our territorial reality," a Modenese says. "He wants trees we do not know. He plans a hill and we are used to flat country. Our canals had to be closed

Continued on page 9W



Harriett Phillips and Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe.

Gentle Anti-Establishmentarian

by Kathy Stephen

LONDON — The world will have difficulty beating its way to the doorstep of Adam Mars-Jones.

Now that he has been discovered, proclaimed one of Britain's "20 Best Young Novelists" in a nationwide promotion by the British Publishers' Association, and won the important Somerset Maugham Award in 1981 for his volume of long short stories, "Lantern Lecture," Mars-Jones is poised to become the object of a cult.

But those looking for him in the obligatory garret in the dingy precincts of London, surrounded by chipped tea mugs and dirty dishes, will be disappointed.

For to visit Adam Mars-Jones is to penetrate an innermost sanctum of Britain's Establishment, in an apartment inside one of London's four cloistered Inns of Court, where leading legal minds are trained. It necessitates having an appointment, passing a sentry and who knows how many invisible security devices, walking through impressive courtyards, then up an austere, dormitory-like staircase — so beloved by those who spent their youth at Oxford and Cambridge — to a spacious flat overlooking a large garden, where the lively and energetic Adam Mars-Jones greets you with a smile.

Mars-Jones, 28 and the second youngest of the 20 young novelists selected by the Publishers' Association, writes literary criticism to supplement his earnings from fiction and lives at home with his parents. His father is one of Britain's most distinguished judges.

This Establishment setting would suit an author who wrote nostalgic fairy tales about Britain's great and vanished past. But the centerpiece of Mars-Jones's "Lantern Lecture" is an extravagant satire about the queen of England; its other two stories are about an eccentric lord and a judge. "Bathpool Park" is based on one of the most celebrated recent murder cases in Britain — the "Black Panther" case — at which Mars-Jones's father presided.

"To call me a writer about the Establishment is wrong, but I'm certainly fascinated with institutions, and institutions with power are the Establishment," says Mars-Jones, dressed in blue jeans and a checked shirt with the sleeves rolled up. A framed photo of Mr. Justice Mars-Jones in judicial robes and wig stares down from the family bookshelf.

Mars-Jones explains that he never could — even if he wanted to — write about the Establishment in a conforming way. "Yes, I went to public school and Cambridge, but as I'm gay, I probably have a conflicting set of standards and attitudes," he says.

In his teens, he says, he was a good student. "If it had been possible for me to escape attention altogether, or turn into an altogether conventional figure, then I certainly would have done it." The fact that he couldn't, he says, meant that he was much more willing to entertain his own unconventional side.

Mars-Jones's satire of the royal family, called "Hooch-Mi" after a nonsense word invented in real life by Princess Margaret, pokes fun at the conventions of royalty: from "the royal bandbag, a Harrods item of quite extraordinary stoutness (its corners specially reinforced) to what he perceives as the suffocating deference with which the queen is regarded."

Written in 1977 during the queen's jubilee celebrations and published in the United States by Knopf under the title "Fabrications" — the story has the following chimerical plot: Queen Elizabeth II, when by a "rabbit" but that has flown the Atlantic, and she in turn, becomes infected when the dog "unrolled a red carpet of distended tongue, and drew it

painfully once or twice across his mistress's snoring muzzle." The real subject of the story is the images of monarchy: how the queen is perceived and how images are imposed on her by the press and the masses.

Yet somehow Mars-Jones never descends to the cruder depths of satire. "The story exhibits a smacking kindness for its subject," says the dust jacket to "Lantern Lecture," and Mars-Jones agrees.

Initially, Mars-Jones's British publishers, Faber and Faber, were nervous about the repercussions of "Hooch-Mi," but public attention has focused more on the quality of Mars-Jones's writing than on his subject. Its humor lies in the way in which he blends real-life details into his fantastical tale. Its journalistic tone never wavers.

"It is at first blush surprising that the queen should favor even so established a heterodoxy as homophobia. But the story of her ancestry is also the story of the monarch's transition from owning his country to being its master, so what could be more likely to attract the second Elizabeth than a doctrine which insists that a substance gains overwhelmingly in strength by being crushed and watered down?"

Mars-Jones's "quicky modernism" seems to apply to his home life as well as his short stories. Back in the olive living-room, his mother enters the room to give him a message. "This really isn't my mother," he quips, "but an actress hired to impersonate her." Lady Mars-Jones pretends she hasn't heard.

But the jocularity isn't glib or contrived: It seems to be his way of coping, an exercise for

his energetic imagination. "My writing doesn't seem to respond to will power," he continues. "It isn't the hard, front parts of your brain which do the work; it's somehow done at the back of your brain and then gradually pushed forward and becomes more and more distinct as it looms into view, and you suddenly say 'Huh! That's a story!'"

Sometimes he writes in restaurants: "I need to be around people for whom word choice is not the most important thing in their existence." He has published several other short stories beside "Lantern Lecture" and is working on a new one. He feels no desire to attempt a novel, despite the "Best Young Novelist" label.

And as for the publicity: "It has nothing to do with you personally," he says. "I remember being in the bath when a program which I'd done on radio came on. I heard this very deep voice coming across and I thought, 'When is the program going to start? It was only when I began to get some focus on the candidates that I realized it was me.'"

He laughs. Then he realizes it is late and he must rush to an appointment. He makes a flurry of apologies and tries to bring the conversation to a close.

He still has not been able to explain how he came up with the ideas that made "Lantern Lecture" so original. "Oh," he says, "I never rewrite. It's much more difficult than writing. I wait until the thing forms in my head" — and then he mumbles something about it being like a swarm of bees that take shape and decide to fly off in one direction.



Adam Mars-Jones.

Fabergé's Imperial Eggs

by Mavis Guinard

GENEVA — The glossiest and most bejeweled Easter eggs can be bought in Geneva for a few francs; and so, sometimes, can more costly Easter gifts. In 1973 a Fabergé Easter egg fetched a record 620,000 Swiss francs at a Christie's auction here, under the gavel of Geza de Hapsbourg.

Hapsbourg, chairman of Christie's Europe, confided recently — for those who feel tempted — that there were no imperial eggs around this Easter even at a price. "They are becoming such rarities that most are in museums, private collections or belong to people who have no interest in selling."

Ten of the Russian court jeweler's eggs are in the Armory of the Kremlin; 23 in the United States, mostly in the Forbes Collection in New York, and three in the Musée de l'Horlogerie in Le Locle, Switzerland. But on May 10 Christie's in Geneva will be auctioning a dozen small eggs, estimated to fetch 1,000 to 6,000 Swiss francs (about \$480 to \$2,880) each.

Hapsbourg auctioned off three imperial eggs during the 1970s. The egg that laid a record had been a gift from Nicholas II to his wife: an 8-inch-high clock of mauve enamel. In the lid was a cuckoo that popped out and flapped its wings on the hour. Another, knocked down at 550,000 Swiss francs, had been given to the czar by his wife in 1913. The third was the very last egg of this Romanov Easter tradition. Made in 1917, it was never delivered, since the czar was already in prison. Aptly named the Twilight Egg, the lapis-lazuli mosaic piece was smuggled into China, where it was snatched up by an American traveler after World War II. In its wanderings, the surprise had been lost. Still, it went for 100,000 Swiss francs.

Earlier, the Russians were content to exchange an egg and three kisses for Easter. But by the 18th century, elaborate eggs had become an European court fashion. Under the last czars, they reached the height of extravagance.

The first Fabergé imperial egg was probably made in 1884 and given by Czar Alexander III to his Danish bride. In the white enamel egg was a little gold hen in a gold yolk, a priceless copy of a toy the princess had played with as a child. The gift established Karl Fabergé as a court jeweler. He designed 57 more eggs, some taking over three years to make and most measuring under 6 inches, marking royal events in miniature with jeweled posies, portraits, trains, coronation carriages or yachts on an aquamarine sea.

To keep up with the czars, slightly larger Fabergé eggs were bought by such Russian magnates as Alexander Kelch and Emmanuel Nobel or fashionable tourists like Consuelo Vanderbilt, Duchess of Marlborough. The less affluent had to settle for charming little eggs, costing little more than a dinner at a good St. Petersburg restaurant, to hang on a pendant or a bracelet. Some ladies accumulated more than a hundred of these exquisite trinkets.

To some the imperial eggs are kitsch. Hapsbourg — an expert in Russian art and Fabergé in particular — feels their merit lies in the craftsmanship. In his book on the artist, he describes how the output of 700 jewelers, silversmiths, stonecutters and enamellers was controlled. At any step, if a piece did not meet Fabergé's exacting standards, it was scrapped. He drew from a variety of styles — classic, baroque, Panslavic or Art Nouveau — but, says Hapsbourg, "They are neither copies nor pastiche. Each is unique."

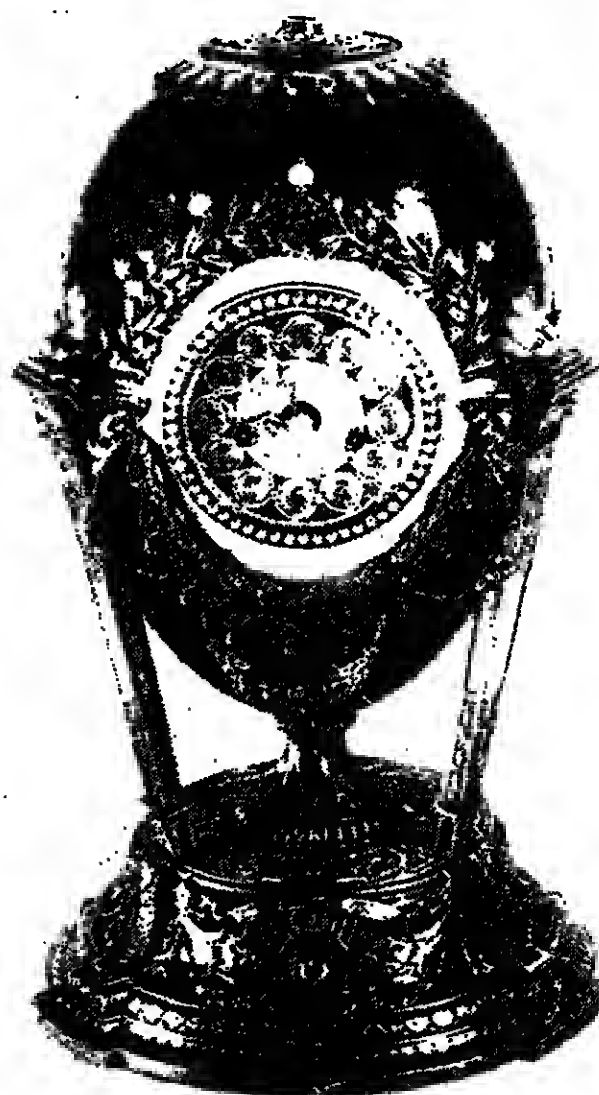
With inspiration and care Fabergé turned the everyday necessities of his leisureed patrons — bell-ringers, glue-pots, thermometers, frames, ashtrays, cuff links or small Disney-like animal figures — into decorative objects. His sleek cigarette cases are particularly pleasing. The rainbow palette of enamels and the offset shades of silver and gold alloys that he used cannot be duplicated today.

The precious knickknacks for a precious few were sold in his shops in St. Petersburg, Moscow or New Bond Street and in the spring, Fabergé would carry a selection of small Easter trinkets to Russians wintering on the Côte d'Azur. In the same way, after the Revolution, his work, conveniently valuable and easy to transport, surfaced all over the world, fetching higher and higher prices.

"There's no mistaking Fabergé. I can recognize it at once. It speaks to you," says Hapsbourg. "Once a client brought a shoebox full of bits and pieces. I simply pointed out a small Indian head of reddish stone and asked: 'Did you know this was by Karl Fabergé?' 'Karl who?' he replied, but by then I had turned it over and found the hallmark. My estimate was 25,000 Swiss francs. In fact, it fetched 70,000."

Tall, dark and mustached, the Christie's expert has the characteristic Hapsbourg lower-lip pout and chin; a large gold watch chain anchored to his lapel disappears into his breast pocket. In 1944, when he was 4 and Russian tanks were rumbling into Budapest, his mother persuaded his father, Archduke Joseph, to take his family and flee. The next years were a blur of exile in wartime Europe.

The refugees became unwelcome poor relations in Germany, moved on to Lisbon and after the death of Hapsbourg's father, to Switzerland. Hapsbourg earned a doctorate from the University of Fribourg in art



Fabergé Easter egg for Nicholas II.

history. The next step might have been to become curator of some museum, but he was asked to open Christie's branch in Geneva.

He works from an office in an old Geneva town house — and a small tiff his family once had with William Tell was forgotten when he became a Swiss citizen a few years ago. He now uses his network of contacts in his work. "My most extraordinary find was to discover a gold box from Frederick the Great in an aristocratic German home. It fetched 1.4 million Swiss francs in 1982."

A pipe rack on his desk holds a few 18th-century ivory gavels. At an auction, Hapsbourg unscrews the handle and discreetly raps only the head. This soft rap has carried international audiences in Geneva to record sales of the Polar Star, the highest-priced diamond in the world, or the Nina Dyer pearls. Christie's yearly turnover in Geneva is now around 70 million Swiss francs.

The expert on Fabergé collects one himself: "I have outpriced them." But he has a collection of empty Fabergé cases, cunningly worked in the palest sycamore wood. "You might say these are all an expert can afford. People have given them to me because the pieces they once held are lost, stolen or strayed." Only the imprint is left.

If the piece were there, the case would be one precious confirmation of its origin, for imitations are rife. "They stream out of Russia. With rising prices, fakes are becoming more and more of a problem. We know that fakers have been jailed in Russia for using some of the original tools for the hallmarks. With every flaw we point out, their pieces get more perfect."

For himself, Hapsbourg stalks "what you might term Hapsbouriana." "Since we lost everything, I delight in uncovering things that were once in the family," he says, recalling a recent find with the enthusiasm of a flea-market addict. "At a Vienna auction, I recently found a portrait of my great-great-great grandfather in full uniform. It was only 1,200 Swiss francs including the frame."

TRAVEL

Restaurants: Hits and Misses in Bordeaux and Rouen

by Patricia Wells

THE common, rarely disputed assumption is that in France one dines better and for less outside Paris. There's less rush, less hassle, service is more accommodating, the chef pays attention. So one would love to believe. Yes, one can certainly dine well all over France, traveling through towns small and large, through villages so minute they boast of perhaps a single auberge. But, more and more, one must select with care and caution.

As recent visits to two well-known French cities—Bordeaux and Rouen—prove, even when following the normally reliable guidebooks, it is possible to dine very badly indeed. If there are common faults that many of the following restaurants share, it's this: Service and professionalism are on a dangerous decline, and it is becoming more and more difficult to find a good, middle-range meal in France.

Young, ambitious chefs who may know how to cook, don't know how to run a restaurant. And entrenched, traditional chefs have been doing it their way for so long, many restaurants seem to exist to please the chef, not the diners. Of the five restaurants noted here, only one—La Tupina in Bordeaux—would I return to or recommend with enthusiasm.

Imagine this scene at the much-touted, Michelin-starred Christian Clément in Bordeaux. Service was agonizingly slow, a cold draft made comfortable dining impossible, American rock music blared from loudspeakers, carpets and walls were dingy and dirty, every plate in the house was chipped and/or cracked. The apple tart came with burnt apples and raw pastry, bread was stale and obviously reheated, and the

wine list, while serviceable, was not selected by anyone with a knowledge of wine.

The scene was like watching a 5-year-old miff his lines in the school play: On one hand you're embarrassed for the performer, on the other you're so ill at ease you wish you'd never gotten stuck here in the first place. This from a restaurant that rates a Michelin star and three toques from Gault-Millan? Although plates and portions were so large they oozed the possibility of elegant dining, the food was generally imaginative and flavorful, though edging toward carbon-copy nouvelle.

The next day at La Réserve, also a Michelin star, was only moderately better. When you enter a restaurant and see a huge dog wandering in and out of the kitchen, it's better to turn around and walk out. Comparatively, service here was bearable, but still slow enough to force staid-looking French diners to snap their fingers, call out loud for waiters in impatient disbelief. Wines are ordered and along comes a bottle not only from the wrong year, but the wrong chateau. Food was neither fresh, imaginative nor particularly appealing. Meanwhile, the dog wanders in and out of the dining room.

If you find yourself hungry in Bordeaux, you're best off reserving at La Tupina, a real restaurant, the simple kind of rustic bistro with good fresh food with flavor, a superb wine list, waiters who pay attention to diners—all the good things upon which French restaurants have built their reputation. The menu is small but well-chosen, including a superbly fresh salad of red cabbage, wilted by a gentle, warm vinaigrette, and topped with perfectly grilled duck skin; followed by a thick, full-flavored magret de canard grilled before your eyes at the fireplace that warms the tiny dining room. The wine special that day happened to be a

1976 Ducru-Beaucillon, at the almost giveaway price of 128 francs a bottle. All this can be followed by a nice terrine of Roquefort served with fresh, country bread and a glass of house Sauternes, with a bill that is as pleasing as the restaurant and the experience. The secret here is that owner Jean-Pierre Xiradakis is not trying to do anything more than he knows how to do, but that what he does he does with flair, attention and pride.

Rouen is a charming town known more for its cathedral than gastronomy, but, one must eat as well as see the sights. The two best-known restaurants in town are La Couronne—which dates from 1343 and bills itself as the oldest auberge in France—and L'Ecu de France.

La Couronne wins hands down for professional service, food that's simple and honestly prepared, served in a warm, Norman setting with roaring fire that can't but make you feel at ease. Here, sample a platter of fresh, briny oysters, enjoy a young white Graves or Chablis, then feast on a simple grilled bar, or bass, fresh and flavorful. Desserts here are standard, but the best is the *gratin de pommes au calvaire*, fresh apples baked in a ironstone terrine, topped with cream and a good dose of local apple brandy.

The meal at L'Ecu de France was negatively unforgettable. Imagine a 45-minute wait to see the menu, an hour-and-a-half wait for the wine list, plus a chef who spends all his time in the dining room begging praise and insulting diners who, quite properly, refuse to dispense even a morsel of adulation. After treatment such as this, it almost doesn't matter that the food (especially the pressed Rouen duck) is reliable, that setting perfectly charming. The evening is ruined. On top of this a 1976

Château de Sales was replaced without warning by a 1978 (delicious as it was) for the price of the older bottle.

In Bordeaux:
La Tupina, 6 Rue Porte de la Monnaie, 33000 Bordeaux; tel: (56) 91.56.37. Closed Sunday and holidays. Credit cards: Visa, Menu 120 francs, not including wine and service. A la carte, 120 to 200 francs per person, including wine and service. Reservations essential.
Christian Clément, 58 Rue Saint-Georges, 33000 Bordeaux; tel: (56) 81.01.39. Closed Sunday lunch, Sunday and holidays. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Menu 200 francs, including wine and service. A la carte, 250 to 300 francs per person, including wine and service. Reservations essential.

In Rouen:
La Réserve, 74 Avenue de Bourgailly, 33600 Pessac; tel: (56) 07.13.28. Closed Sunday lunch summer season (March-October); all day Saturday winter season; closed Dec. 20-Jan. 10. Credit cards: Visa, American Express, Diners Club, Menu 90 francs, including wine and service. A la carte, 125 to 190 francs, including wine and service.
Auberge L'Ecu de France, 1-3 Rue de la Pie, Place du Vieux Marché, 76000 Rouen; tel: (33) 71.46.30. Closed Sunday evening. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Menu 120 francs, not including wine and service. A la carte, 250 to 300 francs, including wine and service.

APRIL CALENDAR

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11).
Grosser Saal — April 11: Natalia Gutman cello, Eliso Wirsaladze piano (Mendelssohn, Prokofiev, Grieg).
April 18: Miles Davis.
April 20: Marvin Gaye.
April 21: Martha Argerich piano (Bach, Schumann, Ravel, Prokofiev).
April 22: Johnny Cash.
April 23: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Francis Travis conductor. Hildegarde Behrens soprano (Wagner).
Mozart Saal — April 7: Vienna String Sextet (Strauss, Martinu, Dvorak).
April 18: Haydn Trio (Mozart, Brahms).
Museum Moderner Kunst (tel: 78.25.50) — To April 30: "Simply Good Painting," works by Anzing, Kern, Klink, Rotzsch, Scheibl.
Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90).
RECESSIONS — April 5: Rudolf Buchbinder piano (Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin).
April 18: Itzhak Perlman violin, Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Brahms).
April 20: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Hans Stein conductor. Yuriko Horigome violin (Einem, Sibelius, Dvorak).
April 23: Alfred Brendel piano (Beethoven).
Staatsoper (tel: 5324/2345).
Ballet — April 4, 6, 21, 27: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).
Opera — April 2, 5, 9: "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" (Mozart).
Theodor Gussenhart conductor.
Vienna's English Theatre (tel: 42.12.60) — From April 5: "Hughie," "Before Breakfast" (O'Neill) South Street Theatre.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Forest National (tel: 345.90.50).
April 2: Orchestral Manoeuvres in the Dark.
April 12: Saxon.
April 21: Santana.
Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).
CONCERTS — April 13: Collegium Aureum (baroque music).
April 15 and 17: Belgian National Orchestra, Miliades Caridis conductor. Nelli Skolnik soprano, Volker Horn tenor (Wagner).
RECESSIONS — April 12: Anne Fischler piano (Beethoven, Schumann, Schubert).
April 26: Bella Davidovich piano (Haydn, Brahms, Prokofiev, Chopin).
Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie (tel: 218.12.66).
Brussels National Opera — April 16, 19, 21, 24, 30: "Le Comte Ory" (Rossini) John Pritchard conductor.
Brussels National Opera Ballet — To April 3: "Divine" (Tuxedomoon).
"Symphonie Pour Un Homme Seul" (Henry).
"Le Matre Sans Maître" (Boulez) Maurice Béjart choreography.
CONCERT — April 27 and 29: Brussels National Opera Symphony Orchestra, John Pritchard conductor (Schubert, Rossini).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Falkonerstræde (tel: 86.85.01) — April 27: Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Schubert, Chopin).
Lousiana Museum of Modern Art (tel: 19.07.19) — To April 4: Marc Chagall.
Odd-Fellow Palace (tel: 11.27.22).
April 15: Royal Orchestra, Antoni Ros-Marbà, Anne-Sophie Mutter violin.

ENGLAND

LONDON, Adelphi Theatre (tel: 336.76.11).
MUSICAL — "Manly!"
Apollo Victoria Theatre (tel: 334.61.77).
Ballet — To April 23: Wayne Sleep with Dashi.
Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).
Barbican Art Gallery — To April 10: "Rodin and His Contemporaries, Asger Jorn."
Barbican Hall — April 9: Dave Brubeck.
April 11: Buddy Rich and Orchestra.
Barbican Theatre — April 8-16: "The Taming of the Shrew." Royal Shakespeare Company.
The Pit — April 8-16: "Antony and Cleopatra." Royal Shakespeare Company.
British Museum (tel: 636.15.55) — To April 10: "Edo: Art of Japan 1764-1964 Century."
To April 24: "Mantegna to Cézanne: Master Drawings from the Courtauld."
Dominion Theatre (tel: 580.95.62).
POP — April 7-10: Leo Sayer.
ROCK — April 14 and 15: Manfred Mann's Earth Band.
Fortune Theatre (tel: 336.22.38).
MUSICAL — From April 19: "Mr. Cinders" (Ellis).

London Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61).
English National Opera — April 7, 9, 13: "Rusalka" (Dvorak).
April 8, 12, 15, 20, 23, 27: "The Force of Destiny" (Verdi) John Manconi conductor.
April 14, 16, 21, 22, 26, 29, 30: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss) Herbert Koppa conductor.
Lyric Theatre (tel: 437.36.86).
MUSICAL — From April 8: "Blood Brothers" (Russell).
National Gallery (tel: 639.33.21) — April 20-May 31: "The Neglected National Gallery," lesser-known paintings.
Hammer Smith (tel: 748.40.81).
ROCK — April 16: Jerry Lee Lewis.
Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.50.52) — To April 4: "The Circus Crucifix."
April 16-17: "The Hague School: Dutch Masters of the 19th Century."
Royal Festival Hall (tel: 528.31.51).
CONCERTS — April 10: London Symphony Orchestra, André Previn conductor. Itzhak Perlman violin (Dvorak, Debussy).
April 13: Philharmonia Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor. Zara Nelsova cello (Elgar).
April 17: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Antony Hopkins conductor. Andrew Haig piano (Gershwin).
RECESSIONS — April 20: Itzhak Perlman violin, Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Brahms).
April 17: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Antony Hopkins conductor. Andrew Haig piano (Gershwin).
RECESSIONS — April 20: Itzhak Perlman violin, Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Brahms).
April 11, 14, 16, 20: "Don Pasquale" (Donizetti) Guido Ajmone-Marsan conductor.
Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 278.89.16).
April 18 and 21: "The Beggar's Opera" (Pinter/Coy).
April 19: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart).
April 20: "Fidelio" (Beethoven).
Fete Gallery (tel: 821.13.13) — To May 22: "Pam Vener."
To June 12: "Turner's Color Studies."

Stuttgart Ballet — April 20-30: "Eugene Onegin" (Tchaikovsky).
CONCERT — April 18: Luxembourg Radio Symphony Orchestra, Leopold Hager conductor. Christa Ludwig mezzo-soprano (Mendelssohn, Berlioz, Schumann).
GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49).
April 4, 6, 17, 20, 28: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) Peter Schneider conductor.
April 10: "Ferdinand Hölzer," paintings.
Philharmonie (tel: 26.92.51).
CONCERT — April 19 and 20: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Klaus Tennstedt conductor. Peter Zandvoort violin (Dvorak, Schönbach).
RECESSIONS — April 17: Vladimir Ashkenazy piano, Itzhak Perlman violin (Brahms).
April 18: Narciso Vepes guitar.
April 21: Alfred Brendel (Beethoven).
April 22: Charles Dutoit (Mozart).
POLK MUSIC — April 20: Leo Kottke.
FRANKFURT, Alte Oper (tel: 341.44.49).
Grosser Saal — April 19: Claudio Arrau piano (Beethoven, Brahms).
Hindemith Saal — April 9: John Cage.
String Quartet (Barokk).
Café Theater (tel: 63.64.64).
English speaking theater — April 16: "Importance of Being Earnest" (Noël Coward).
April 19-30: "Animal Farm" (Orwell).
Jahrhunderthalle Hoechst (tel: 30.10.56).
CONCERTS — April 13: Sinfonia of England, George Malcolm conductor and piano (Bach, Mozart, Haydn).
April 12-20: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini).
April 16 and 21: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini).
April 15 and 17: "Tosca" (Puccini) Gianluigi Gelmetti conductor.

Stuttgart Ballet — April 20-30: "Eugene Onegin" (Tchaikovsky).
CONCERT — April 18: Luxembourg Radio Symphony Orchestra, Leopold Hager conductor. Christa Ludwig mezzo-soprano (Mendelssohn, Berlioz, Schumann).
GERMANY

FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel: 21.62.53).
Orchestra — St. Maggio Musicale Fiorentino — April 5-8: Pankas Steinberg conductor, Michele Campanella piano (Brahms, Strauss).
GENOVA, Teatro Margherita (tel: 542.75.92).
OPERA — April 10, 12, 14, 15, 17: "Erwartung" (Schoenberg).
April 21 and 22: "Cosi Fan Tutte" (Mozart) John Matheson conductor.
MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.9.12).
Ballet — April 1, 2, 13, 15, 16, 19: "The Sleeping Beauty" (Tchaikovsky).
ROMA, Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia (tel: 654.10.44).
April 10-12: Maria Jenson conductor. Bruno Leonardo Gelber piano (Schostakovich, Brahms).
April 17-19: Franco Mannino conductor (Glinka, Mussorgsky, Mussorgsky, Ravel).
April 24-26: Gianfranco Gavazzoni conductor (Glinka, Mussorgsky, Mussorgsky, Ravel).
April 1: Giulio Boccardo conductor (Glinka, Mussorgsky, Mussorgsky, Ravel).
April 13 and 14: Ugo Viti violin, Emilio Pignatelli conductor. Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra (Bach, Schönbach, Hoffmann, Weber, Schumann).
VENICE, Grassi Palace (tel: 31680).
April 16-24: International Modern and Contemporary Art Fair, works by Kiefer, Manzoni, Kandinsky, Braque, Moore and Rodin.

April 13 and 14: Ugo Viti violin, Emilio Pignatelli conductor. Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra (Bach, Schönbach, Hoffmann, Weber, Schumann).
VENICE, Grassi Palace (tel: 31680).
April 16-24: International Modern and Contemporary Art Fair, works by Kiefer, Manzoni, Kandinsky, Braque, Moore and Rodin.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, Harp Festival (tel: 226.36.45).
April 1: Clarnach Masterclass. Pilgrim Harp Invitation Concert.
April 2: Modern Folk Concert. Scottish Evening.
April 3: Easter Caidh with Patsy Seddon, Mary Macmaster.
National Portrait Gallery (tel: 535.88.21) — To April 10: "The Best of Bill Brandt," photography.
Queen's Hall (tel: 228.11.55).
CONCERT — April 6: Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Wilfried Lorenz (White Lion Ship).
April 12: Louden Wainwright III.
April 13 and 14: "The Best of Bill Brandt," photography.
April 15: "The Best of Bill Brandt," photography.
April 16: "The Best of Bill Brandt," photography.
April 17: "The Best of Bill Brandt," photography.
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April 29: "The Best of Bill Brandt," photography.
April 30: "The Best of Bill Brandt," photography.

JAPAN

TOKYO, Kan-4 Hokan Hall (tel: 590.51.50) — April 5: Vienna Chamber Orchestra (Brahms).
Nakano Sun Plaza Hall (tel: 242.77.11).
JAZZ — April 11: Return to Forever with Chick Corea, Stanley Clarke, Leary White, Al Dimeola.
NHK Hall (tel: 406.37.81) — April 13 and 14: Gvendy Fashion Show.
Takashimaya, Nishi-Shinjuku (tel: 211.41.11) — April 7-19: Japan Art Exhibition.
Tokyo Bunka Kaikan (tel: 522.91.61).
CONCERTS — April 4: Toulouze National Chamber Orchestra (Bach).
April 6: New Vivid Ensemble. Masaki Hayakawa conductor. Ritsko Tsuchiya piano (Vivaldi, Beethoven).
April 7: "Story of Babar" (Poulenc).
April 8: Christian Albrecht violin (Stravinsky, Dvorak).
April 9: "Mozart" (Mozart).
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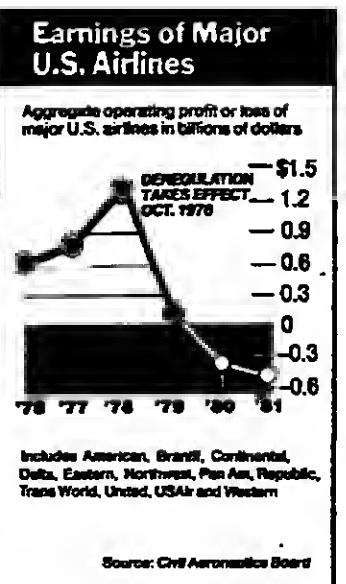
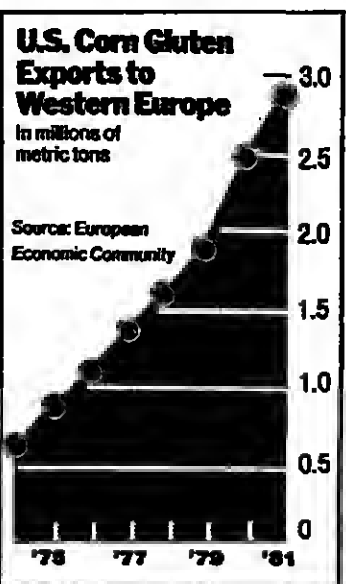
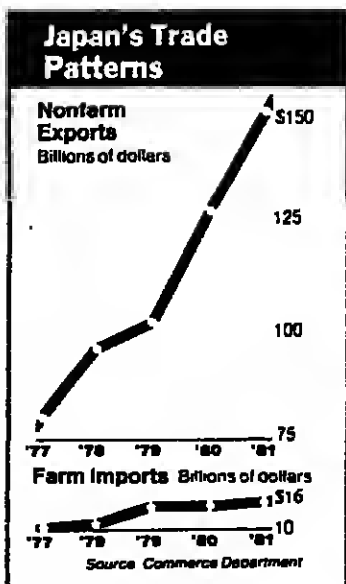
NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.98.71).
CONCERTS — April 6: Emerson Quartet (Mozart, Bartók, Beethoven).
April 8 and 9: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Ken-Ichiro Kobayashi conductor. Saskia Gerritsen soprano (J. Strauss).
April 12 and 16: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Ken-Ichiro Kobayashi conductor.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Cooper-Hewitt Museum (tel: 860.68.98).
April 31: "Tiffany Studios: Metal Work and other Decorative Arts."

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HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall (tel: 23.21.78).
City Hall Theatre — April 12-16: "Captain Sürück" (Taylor/Scott) Children's Music Theater from England.
Hong Kong Museum of Art (tel: 522.41.27) — To May 8: "Early Masters of Lingnan School."

ITALY

BOLOGNA, Teatro Comunale (tel: 23.21.78).
OPERA — April 1, 7, 8, 13, 14: "Il Matrimonio Segreto" (Cimarosa).
April 12-20: "The Queen of Spades" (Tchaikovsky) Vladimir Delman conductor.
April 15 and 17: "Tosca" (Puccini) Gianluigi Gelmetti conductor.

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.98.71).
CONCERTS — April 6: Emerson Quartet (Mozart, Bartók, Beethoven).
April 8 and 9: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Ken-Ichiro Kobayashi conductor. Saskia Gerritsen soprano (J. Strauss).
April 12 and 16: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Ken-Ichiro Kobayashi conductor.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Cooper-Hewitt Museum (tel: 860.68.98).
April 31: "Tiffany Studios: Metal Work and other Decorative Arts."

WEEKEND

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WEEKEND
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(List in Classified Section)

TRAVEL

Masterworks in Moldavia

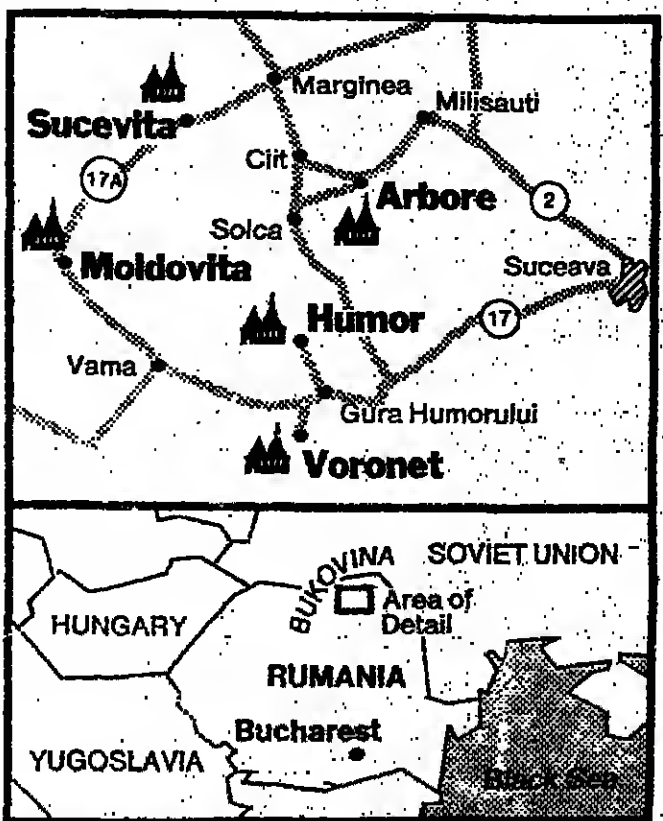
by R.W. Apple Jr.

VORONET, Romania—They are among the most inaccessible of Europe's masterpieces, even harder to reach than the great Romanesque church in Conques in southwestern France, but the painted monasteries of Bukovina repay the discomfort and inconvenience tenfold. They can be properly described with that overused word "unique": They are the only buildings in the world with medieval frescoes on the outside walls.

The paintings were created in the 15th and 16th centuries, a fusion of Byzantine and Gothic and purely folkloric traditions, as pictorial Bibles designed to instruct and inspire a people oppressed by their Turkish conquerors. Somehow their brilliant colors, protected only by the deep overhang of the roofs above them, have survived hundreds of rainy springs and snowy winters in remote northeastern Romania, hard by the Soviet border, and their bold imagery has come down to us almost unimpaired.

Fifty years ago, Henri Focillon, the great medieval scholar, wrote that "The monasteries, placed in the bosom of nature, covered by an ethereal sky, are masterpieces of archaic poetry and of youthful inspiration." And so they seem today, for all the changes in the country in which they stand.

It would be an exaggeration, but not much of one, to compare the frescoes with those of Giotto in the Scrovegni Chapel at Padua, or with those by an unknown hand in the Royal Pantheon at Leon in northern Spain, or with the mosaics in Ravenna and in St. Mark's in Venice. The paintings on the five monasteries of Bukovina are less sophisticated, of course; they were the creations of a provincial culture, not a great civilization, and they were painted in a style that had passed out of vogue in most parts of western Europe hundreds of years before. The most famous of the churches, Voronet, was painted in 1547, or 200 years after Giotto's death, when Michelangelo was at his peak. But that in no way diminishes their vigor, their piety, their humor or, above all, their directness. There is something about the stiffness of the figures and about the artifice of the composition that adds to their power and to their charm.



Bukovina is part of Moldavia, an ancient region that lies between the Dniester River and the Transylvanian Alps; since World War II it has been split between Romania and the Soviet Union. The main city of the Romanian portion is Suceava, a wood-processing and furniture center of 100,000 people, and the monasteries lie within easy reach of it to the west. One can, of course, drive directly to Suceava from Vienna or Budapest, crossing some beautiful country, particularly in the Carpathians; it also possible to drive the 275 miles (440 kilometers) from Bucharest in about 8 hours. The roads are far better than those in the Soviet Union, but there are likely to be stretches of several miles where the pavement has disappeared, to be replaced by muddy gravel.

For that reason, and also because of limited time, I chose to fly to Bucharest and on to Suceava, renting a car there for the monastery tour, then flying back to Bucharest. Tarom, the Romanian airline, operates two flights a day, morning and evening, in each direction between Suceava and the capital; there are no flights to Suceava from anywhere else. The trip takes a little more than an hour in cramped and spartan Soviet-built Antonov prop-jets. It is important to note, if you are making connections, that international flights use Otopeni airport and domestic services operate out of Baneasa, eight miles closer to the city.

Once in Suceava, basic but sturdy Dacia sedans (built under license from Renault) can be hired from the local travel office for the equivalent of about \$100, including adequate gas for the 110-mile circuit. I would advise going to Suceava on the evening flight, staying the night at either the Bukovina or the Arca Hotel, where a simple double room costs \$44 a couple a night, including breakfast, and a single with breakfast costs \$32. You can then make the tour and fly back to Bucharest in the evening. Alternatively, you can fly to Bukovina one morning and return the next.

This is as good a time as any for a series of caveats. Romania is a poor country, run by a regime that is oppressive even by Eastern European standards, and it faces a dire economic crisis. Food is in especially short supply. You won't by any means starve, but if you are hungry, take a few supplies: cheese, salami, chocolate and fruit. Otherwise, eat at the hotel in Suceava and, in Bucharest, at your hotel or at the Balkan Restaurant. Second, don't change money into lei, the local currency; over and above the \$10 for each day of your planned stay that you must convert at the airport on arrival, you will need dollars or credit cards for most of your expenses, including hotel, restaurant and car-rental bills. Third, taxis are scarce at the airports, so either use the buses (much easier if you speak a bit of French) or arrange to be met on arrival—in Suceava by the car you are renting, in Bucharest by a hotel car. The Inter-Continental, the capital's best, is very good about this.

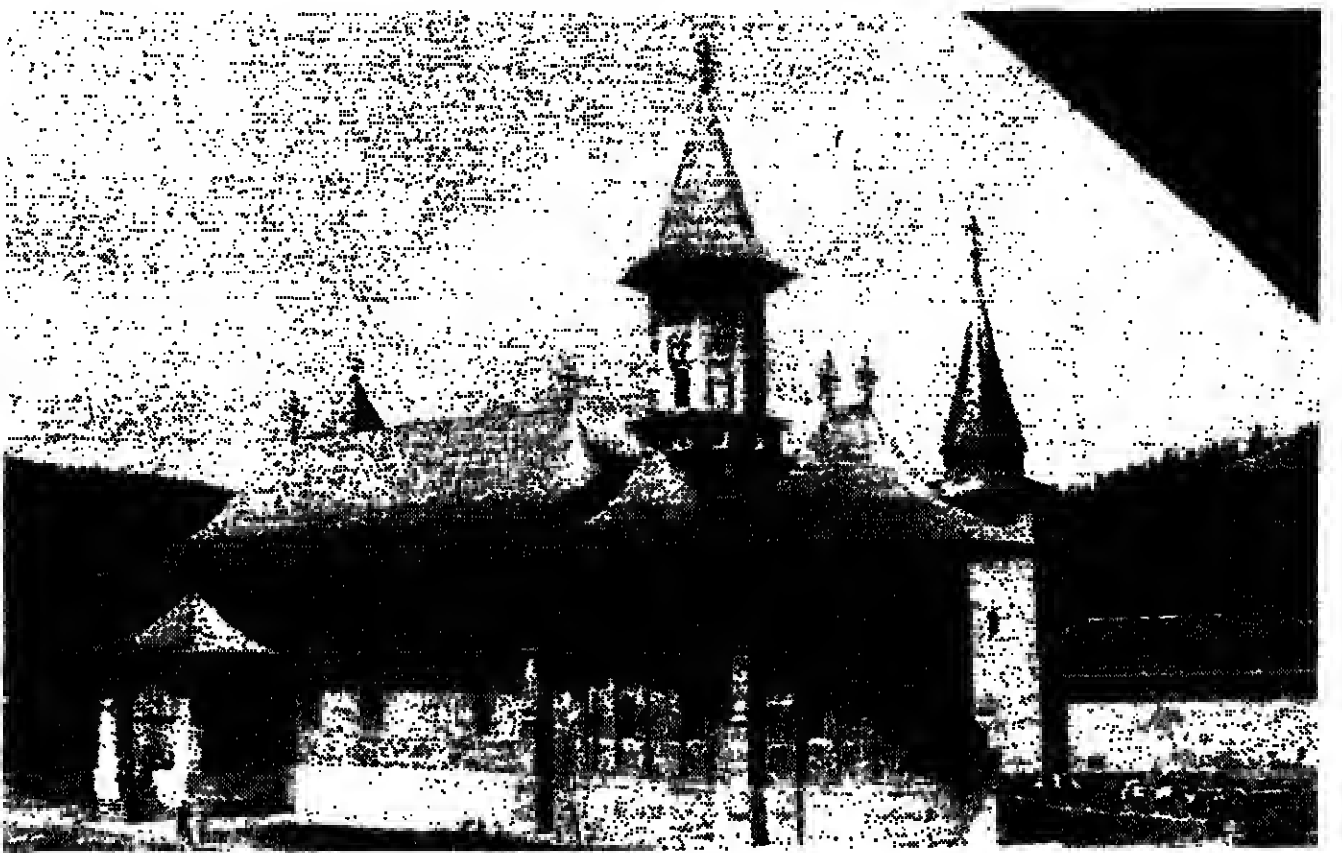
If at all possible, arrange everything in advance. This can be done through accredited agents of the Romanian National Tourist Office. If you run into trouble, you can get help from Petr Sipos of the Carpathian Tourist Office in Bucharest, an intelligent, energetic and thoroughly likable young man who speaks fluent English. You can write to him at Boulevard Magerite 7, Bucharest. If time is short, send a telex; the number is 11270.

When you pick up your car, ask for a copy of the English-language brochure "Romanian Historical and Feudal Art Monuments." Despite the title, it is an introduction to the five monasteries, and it contains an indispensable road map. With that in hand, set off down Route 17, in the direction of Gura-Humorului, about 23 miles west of Suceava, where signs mark the road leading to the right toward Humor monastery, 4 miles north.

The route leads through gentle, beautiful hills. (Autumn is attractive here, and the local people say that the churches are particularly beautiful with snow on the roofs and that spring is pleasant. The area is warm from May to September, so, provided that people dress properly, it would seem that a visit any time of the year is feasible.) Along the way to the Humor monastery, you will no doubt pass people who will greet you with a curious stiff-winded wave; this is the local hitchhiker's signal, not a gesture of welcome, so don't stop unless you want company.

Humor is painted on the outside of the caves down to the ground, and on the inside as well. Notice that here, as at most of the monasteries, almost nothing remains on the north wall of the church because of the effects of the weather.

There are a procession of saints, a depiction of the return of the Prodigal Son and a particularly touching fresco of the Three Kings, riding their horses to Bethlehem and looking over their shoulders at an angel above them. In another scene, the devil is pictured with considerable wit as a greedy old hag. Of Humor's superb interior frescoes (easier



The monastery at Sucevita.

to see with a flashlight and binoculars), the French art historian Paul Henry wrote, "Italian art has nothing more beautiful."

Return now to the main road, Route 17, and drive west for a mile or two. There you should see a turn to the left toward Voronet, whose church was built in 15 weeks in 1488 on the orders of Prince Stephen the Great, Moldavia's military hero and spiritual father. The frescoes, added in the next century, are dominated by a cerulean blue of such purity that its particular shade is known internationally as "Voronet blue," and of such beauty that it can stand comparison with that of Fra Angelico.

At Voronet, which lies in a shallow valley, surrounded by newly rebuilt ramparts, the south wall is covered with a vast portrayal of the Tree of Jesse, tracing the genealogy of Jesus, and the exterior of the tribble apse is covered with a hierarchy of saints—both typical Bukovina subjects. The inside of the porch is covered with portraits of 365 saints, one for each day of the year, with Elijah pictured in a crimson car drawn by two crimson horses.

But it is the doorless, windowless west wall and its buttresses that earned Voronet its fame, for these are covered with a Last Judgment of extraordinary power. From the feet of Christ flows a red stream, filled with gray, Bosch-like devils; to our left, paradise is peopled by crowned and haloed heads; to our right, tormented Turks wait in purgatory. Up beneath the eaves, the unrestrained colors as bright as the day they were painted, is a panel showing the signs of the zodiac with rare charm (especially poor Taurus, whose hind legs have been replaced by a mermaid's tail).

Again retracing your steps to the main road, continue to the west for 10 miles to the village of Vama. There you leave Route 17, taking the right fork toward Moldovita, one of the two monasteries still in use by the Romanian Orthodox Church. Here the dominant hue is a reddish-brown; here, too, there is a Last Judgment, with a tiny dove on an enormous throne signifying the Holy Spirit, a hand of God gently cradling seven of his children while holding the scales of justice, and a striking portrait of a group of Armenian wise men. A special feature are figures of cherubim and seraphim, tiny moon faces framed by wings.

My favorite thing at Moldovita is the representation of the Siege of Constantinople on the south wall, which summarizes in its delicious naïveté and rich detail all that is best about these paintings. In the actual siege, of course, the Turks were on the inside, fighting off the Sassanids. But in the Moldavian version, it is the Turks, the oppressors, who are outside; inside are Moldavian saints and archers and gunners,

Moldavian churches and nuns, and even Christ himself. The scene is painted with the verve and picturesqueness of a miniaturist.

From Moldovita, Route 17A runs northwest to Sucevita, crossing a low mountain pass. If you have brought a picnic, stop in or near the pass; otherwise, drive a few hundred yards past the monastery to the Sucevita inn or motel, where you can have a simple grill for lunch.

The monastery at Sucevita is the largest and most impressive, with great stern battlements and a high wall that has helped to preserve the priceless painting on the north side of the church. This picture shows the ladder of St. John from Sinai, with the ladder itself dividing the scene from lower right to upper left. On the ladder stand souls striving to reach heaven; to the right are 52 angels urging them on, arranged in six diagonal rows, wings outstretched; to the left are demons dragging people from the ladder and falling with them through seemingly infinite space toward perdition. Everything to the right is bright, orderly, rhythmic; everything to the left dim, tangled, discordant. Angels and devils, order and chaos.

Linger for a moment also at the south side of the church, where the artist has painted his own version of Jesse's Tree, adding to the biblical story portraits of Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle and Solon, all of them clad in rich, almost Byzantine cloaks. Then proceed along 17A to the village of Marginea (where you can buy the local, rather hideous black pottery), turning south there toward Solca. Do not take the short cut at Clit, which is all but impassable; continue to Solca, and turn east there toward Arbore, six miles away.

Arbore is perhaps the least dramatic of the churches, smaller than the rest, but it has preserved frescoes dominated by five shades of green. The best of them are on the west wall—scenes from Genesis and the lives of the saints—in front of which, it is said, priests in medieval times gathered their congregations and preached their sermons. In these paintings the women, especially, seem more graceful than in some others, moving almost like ballet dancers. I also delighted in the scene of St. Nikita praying before a green, yellow, orange and white church not much taller than he, with a motto in the spiky characters of the Old Church Slavonic alphabet poised in the upper right corner.

From Arbore, it is 33 miles back to Sucevita; you leave the village, your way perhaps blocked for a moment by a company of geese, on the same road by which you entered, continuing to the east, then turning right at Milisauti, seven miles from Arbore. Four miles farther on, you come onto Route 2 for the run into Suceava.

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Cannery Row, Long After Steinbeck: Bright and Shining

by Jordan Elgrably

MONTEREY, California—Cannery Row is a poem, a sizzle, a grating noise, a quality of light, a time, a habit, a nostalgia, a dream. Cannery Row is the gathered and the scattered, tin and iron and rust and splintered wood, chipped pavement and weedy lots and junk heaps, sardine canneries of corrugated iron, honky-tonks, restaurants and whorehouses, and laboratories and flophouses.

That was the Cannery Row in Monterey that John Steinbeck wrote about in the novel of that name in 1945. He was describing a mile-long stretch of beachfront known then as Bay View Drive, later christened Cannery Row in honor of his fiction. It was the sardine capital of the world. Today Cannery Row harbors no honky-tonks and no flophouses. It is a clean and attractive street that identifies itself by past smelly successes and present triumphs.

"It always surprised us here then, when people would come here looking for the characters in Steinbeck's book," says "Uncle" Frank Crispo, the venerable and self-proclaimed mayor of Cannery Row and a Monterey entrepreneur who has turned many of the old canneries into respectable shops and restaurants. "The only real person who wasn't a composite of people Steinbeck actually knew was Ed Ricketts, the marine biologist. And he was killed in 1948, by a train that crushed him in his car a few blocks from his home."

Just why the sardine industry died has been a matter for speculation. Some biologists say the fish's food level became insufficient and the schools moved to lower parts of California. Another hypothesis is that constant shelling of naval war games off the Monterey Peninsula during World War II literally blew the fish out of the water. Doc Ricketts, the main character of "Cannery Row," said all the fish left in cans.

Until 1973, when the last cannery closed, the remnants of a giant industry were surviving on catch of poor man's abalone—squid—and other fish such as mackerel, cod and tuna.

"We're restorationists," says the Row's mayor now. "When I came here from New York years ago, I saw an area that needed some dignity and a little fresh paint. We're here to rebuild and beautify a district that was for a long time nothing but abandoned concrete slabs, smashed windows and overgrown weeds."

In the late 1800s, the Cannery Row section of the Monterey Peninsula was a shantytown inhabited by Chinese fishermen. Around the turn of the century, it was discovered that the bay contained billions of sardines. Polish, Italian and Chinese immigrants rushed to the town from larger cities in California during World War I, when shipping and canning contracts for the high-protein sardines. Cannery Row boomed. But by the time Steinbeck's novel came out, it was an epitaph.

What happened to Cannery Row's derelicts? "We chased them out," Crispo answers.

The Row is a picturesque street despite continued growth that is drawing outside investors to augment the more than 6,000 hotel beds and 300 restaurants already in Monterey. While economic recession is straining budgets around the United States, 2,000 additional ho-

Today... it is a clean and attractive street that identifies itself by past smelly successes and present triumphs.

tel beds have been proposed to the county council.

There are seafood restaurants, such as The Cannery or Oysters & Company, small wineries with tasting salons, an arcade where a tourist can buy fresh saltwater taffy and take a spin on a 19th-century merry-go-round, and gift shops that offer the arts and crafts of local artisans. A shop named Sweet Thursday, the name of the sequel to "Cannery Row" and Steinbeck's tribute to his late friend Ricketts, sells copies of the two novels.

Beyond the hype of legend and restored canneries are telltale signs of the Row's fall into dereliction. Railroad tracks that were the heart canal of the sardine industry, stretching away behind the Row, are weedy and rusty, and there has been serious talk of ripping them out in favor of a path for bicyclists and walkers. The landmarks of Lee Chow's grocery and the La Ida Café, at Cannery Row's southern end, look rundown but are in fact fresh fakes; both Steinbeck sites have been made into antique shops. The Pacific Marine Laboratory once run by Ricketts looks as it did in the 1940s, but is now a private club.

Vintage photographs, some dating to the 1870s that show Monterey's history decade by decade, are part of a fascinating collection mounted by Pat Hathaway, an archivist who sells reproductions at his Historical Photograph Gallery in Pacific Grove.

The critics panned "Cannery Row" on publication, but the public loved its bawling, boozing characters and the book sold well. Twentieth Century-Fox obtained film rights then, losing them after three years of inaction to Steinbeck, who proposed an independent production. That version never got off the ground either, and it wasn't until 1982 that MGM finally turned both "Cannery Row" and "Sweet Thursday" into one movie, called simply "Cannery Row." With Nick Nolte as Doc and John Huston, a longtime friend of Steinbeck's, narrating, it had its world premiere in Steinbeck's hometown of Salinas, California.

Local critics call it "good but not great," partly because the film's producers could not come to terms with the municipality of Monterey and the shooting was done on an outdoor set that reproduced Cannery Row as it looked in the 1940s. People here are happy about the film, however, whatever its faults, because they expect it will bring more visitors hunting for "a sizzle, a grating noise, a quality of light, a tone, a habit, a nostalgia, a dream."



Cannery Row in the late 1970s.

Picking the Best of the Year's Worst Movies

by Vernon Scott

LOS ANGELES—In the flush of the Oscar race, it is easy to overlook the Razzie Awards—voted by the Golden Raspberry Award Foundation—for the worst film achievements of the year.

The foundation, not as revered as the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, is no less conscientious in making its nominations. There is, however, a huge disparity in votes cast: Some 3,900 academy members send in Oscar ballots; only 100 foundation members

—filmmakers and fans who saw a minimum of 50 movies last year—vote for Razzies.

Now in their third year, the Razzies will be announced immediately after the Academy Award show April 11, but not on television.

Last year "Mommy Dearest" won as worst picture and "Heaven's Gate" was a close second. In 1981, the first Razzie for worst picture went to "Can't Stop the Music."

Faye Dunaway holds the distinction of being nominated for worst actress two years running, for "The First Deadly Sin" and last year as Joan Crawford in "Mommy Dearest."

Bo Derek, as Jane in "Tarzan," tied with Dunaway last year. Brooke Shields took the first award for "The Blue Lagoon."

The nominees for worst picture this year are "Annie," "Butterfly," "Inchon," "Megaforce" and "The Pirate Movie." Except for "Annie," they were box office as well as artistic flops.

The Raspberry Foundation is not honoring cheapies; only respectably budgeted, publicized films were considered. "Annie," for example, cost more than \$30 million and "Inchon"—perhaps the biggest financial disaster in film history—cost upward of \$50 million. ■

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Modernizing Modena

(Continued on Page 7W)

because of mosquitoes and stagnant water and he is building a canal."

Engineers have made sure that canal will be safe and the trees will be species native to, or already introduced into, the area. They will be arranged to form a natural woodland rather than a straight line. Italians, says Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe, whose first book, in 1925, was on Italian gardens, do not understand trees.

"They certainly do not," he said over the telephone from London. "They like clipped, geometric trees." His idea is to bring back a romantic style first advocated by Virgil. "I'm returning to Italy what originated there 2,000 years ago. You must bring in the whole of

man's history." In an article on Modena for The Architectural Review, he ends with a quotation from Jung: "We are not of today or yesterday; we are of immense age." Sir Geoffrey is not interested in politics.

The Modenese lack his long view. Jellicoe's unpleased trees will, they say, conceal muggers just as the four-lane highway through the park will encourage speeding and the park's hill will, by its unexpectedness, frighten motorists coming down from Milan.

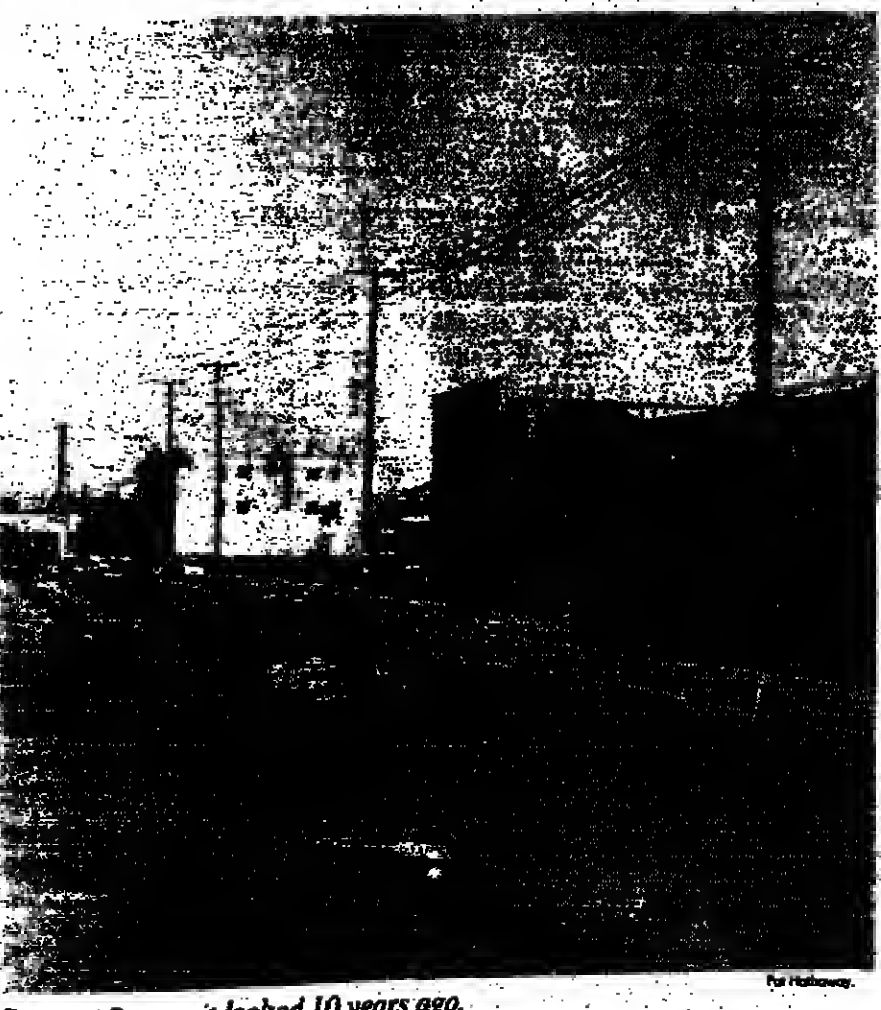
"Muggers are a social problem," Harriett Phillips says. "The park will be lit, not like a football stadium, which is their usual way. Muggers are a problem we live with, we can't

solve it or make it worse with a park although I will do my best not to create a mugger's delight."

The road has a practical purpose and if people drive too fast, Phillips maintains that it is not the designer's fault. As for the frightening hill, it is 12 meters high.

It may take them a while to accept poverty, but not all the Modenese are against the project, which has already won praise among international landscape architects. Some are quite excited about it.

"Just think," one of them says, "soon we'll not only have the most fur coats per capita in Italy, but the most green space as well." ■



Cannery Row as it looked 10 years ago.

TECHNOLOGY

By Andrew Pollack

Companies Test the Thin Line Between Deceit, Sales Muscle

NEW YORK — In the fast-changing electronics industry, getting to market quickly with the latest product can be crucial to success. Two recent lawsuits, however, raise questions about whether the scramble to market is leading to unethical practices.

Last week, the Securities and Exchange Commission accused Paradyne of using fraudulent tactics to win a \$100 million computer contract from the Social Security Administration. Because Paradyne's own computers were not ready at the time of its scheduled presentation, the SEC charged, the company showed the Social Security Administration another company's computer with Paradyne's name on it. The company also demonstrated a data encoder that was merely an "empty box with blinking lights," the SEC said.

Warner Communications' Atari made a similar charge in a suit last month against Coleco Industries, a competitor in the video game business. Coleco was selling an adapter that allows game cartridges developed for the Atari 2600 game machine to be played on the ColecoVision machine. Atari, attributing its information to depositions of Coleco officials, charged that the demonstration model of the adapter that Coleco showed to retailers and at trade shows was really Atari's video game housed in a Coleco casing.

Whether the charges are true is not known. Coleco denied the charges and the suit was settled before trial. Paradyne Wednesday also denied the SEC charges, and Social Security officials are not planning to review Paradyne's \$100 million contract despite the SEC's accusations of fraud.

Nevertheless, the suits raise questions about a difficult question in the electronics industry — just what is permissible in terms of announcing and demonstrating new products.

Industry executives and analysts say that such instances of passing off someone else's products as one's own are rare, though not unheard of.

One company actually had a man inside one computer it demonstrated at a trade show.

Beating the Competition

More common, however, are practices that stop short of outright deception. Companies often announce products well before they really exist to pre-empt the market or to beat their competitors to the punch. Many of the products shown at industry trade shows, for example, are either simulations or videotapes of what the real product will look like. And small computers put on display are sometimes really being run by large computers in the back room.

There are just so many examples of these sort of things that I wouldn't know where to begin," said Kenneth G. Bosomworth, president of International Resource Development, a computer industry consulting firm. Mr. Bosomworth said that a company he once worked for, which he would not identify, actually had a man inside one computer it demonstrated at a trade show.

Those in the industry say, however, that it is often impractical to wait for products to be in production before announcing them. They argue that potential buyers need to know a machine's features and capabilities months in advance of a possible purchase, so they can plan and budget for it. Another reason for testing the waters, they contend, is that manufacturers cannot risk making a product that is not wanted.

"You clearly can't afford to make the investment to bring your production line on stream without first getting some indication of customer receptivity," said A.G.W. Reddie, president of the Computer and Communications Industry Association, a trade group. Those in the industry say that demonstrating a prototype or even a mock-up — a box with blinking lights as it were — is perfectly acceptable, as long as the customers are aware of what they are seeing.

Trademark Law Violated

Courts have held in a few cases that using a competitor's products — even as a temporary demonstration model — violates federal trademark law. In one case, Solar Sound Systems, an importer, put its name on a Matsushita portable radio and distributed photographs of its new product at the Consumer Electronics Show in 1974. It received numerous orders.

There are other cases in which the circumstances are less clear-cut. In the 1960s, both Control Data and the Justice Department accused International Business Machines of prematurely announcing a computer in an attempt to keep customers from buying one introduced by Control Data. It and IBM settled out of court and the Justice Department dropped its suit.

Supporters of the British teletext standard recently accused supporters of the North American standard of announcing services when the North American technology is not yet available.

In other cases, the result is merely that customers are left waiting for products that arrive late, or never at all, on the market.

In 1981, Datapoint introduced with great fanfare a digital telephone switchboard, or PBX, making it one of the first companies in the hotly contested race to introduce a machine capable of handling both voice and data. Yet even now, two years later, the machine is not really in workable condition. Nor are many other digital PBX's announced with great fanfare by other companies.

Industry officials say there are no real guidelines as to what constitutes an acceptable product introduction or demonstration.

The New York Times

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for March 31, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	DM	FF	Y	S	HK	JP	GBP	INR	ITL	MXN	NZD	SEK	SFR	THB	TRY	USD
American Express	2.235	4.88	17.84	22.84	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235
Bank of America	2.235	4.88	17.84	22.84	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235
Bank of Montreal	2.235	4.88	17.84	22.84	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235
Bank of New York	2.235	4.88	17.84	22.84	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235
Bank of Paris	2.235	4.88	17.84	22.84	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235
Bank of Rome	2.235	4.88	17.84	22.84	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235
Bank of Spain	2.235	4.88	17.84	22.84	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235
Bank of Sweden	2.235	4.88	17.84	22.84	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235
Bank of Switzerland	2.235	4.88	17.84	22.84	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235
Bank of Tokyo	2.235	4.88	17.84	22.84	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235
Bank of Venezuela	2.235	4.88	17.84	22.84	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235
Bank of West Germany	2.235	4.88	17.84	22.84	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235
Bank of Yugoslavia	2.235	4.88	17.84	22.84	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235
Bank of Zaire	2.235	4.88	17.84	22.84	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235
Bank of Zimbabwe	2.235	4.88	17.84	22.84	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235

INTEREST RATES

	1-Month	3-Month	6-Month	1-Year	2-Year	3-Year	4-Year	5-Year	10-Year	30-Year
U.S. Govt. Bonds	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Commercial Paper	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%
Corporate Bonds	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
Municipal Bonds	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
Foreign Bonds	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%

Key Money Rates

	1-Month	3-Month	6-Month	1-Year	2-Year	3-Year	4-Year	5-Year	10-Year	30-Year
U.S. Govt. Bonds	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Commercial Paper	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%
Corporate Bonds	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
Municipal Bonds	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
Foreign Bonds	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%

GOLD PRICES

	1-Month	3-Month	6-Month	1-Year	2-Year	3-Year	4-Year	5-Year	10-Year	30-Year
U.S. Govt. Bonds	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Commercial Paper	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%
Corporate Bonds	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
Municipal Bonds	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
Foreign Bonds	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%

IBM Personal Computer: Big Winner

By Andrew Pollack

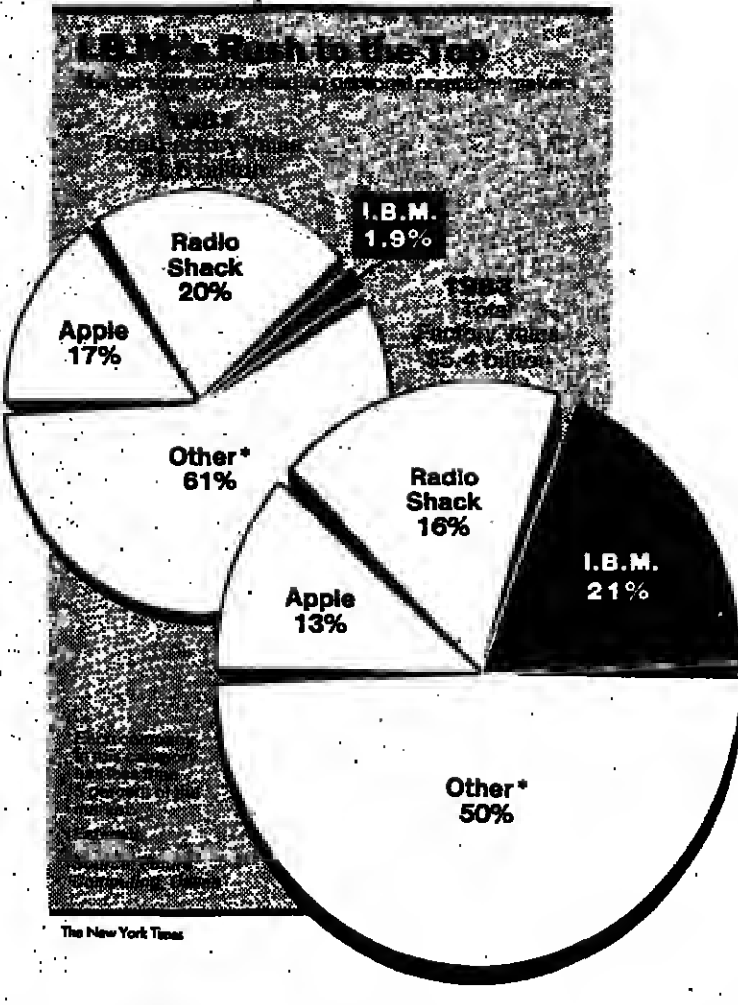
NEW YORK — Seymour Merrin, owner of the Computerworks store in Westport, Connecticut, couldn't wait to start carrying International Business Machines' new personal computer in the fall of 1981. The product was destined for success, he believed, and would be a strong addition to any computer store's product line.

What Mr. Merrin did not anticipate, however, was that the IBM computer would come to dominate his sales so much that it would make him nervous. "Right now, it's the bulk of my business, overwhelmingly," said the dealer, who is trying to push Apple computers to counter IBM's influence. "One does not want to have one vendor or one customer dominate one's business. Any dealer who is not concerned with that is out of his mind."

So it has been with IBM's entry into the personal computer business. Everyone expected the computer giant to be successful. The mere fact that it was IBM, a company that has muscled others out of the way to dominate the computer industry, virtually assured that it would be a leader in the personal computer business. "They don't have to be the best, just have to be competitive," said Peter Wright, an analyst with the Gartner Group in Stamford, Connecticut.

Nevertheless, the speed and extent to which IBM has been successful has surprised many people, including IBM itself. That is especially so because success was achieved with an unspectacular machine — albeit a well-designed one — made of off-the-shelf parts supplied by others.

Now, after 18 months in the market, IBM has caught up with long-time leaders Apple Computer and Tandy (makers of Radio Shack computers), and most market researchers expect IBM to surge ahead of everyone this year or the next. Analysts estimate that IBM sold 175,000 to 200,000 computers in 1982, its first full year on the market, and will sell at least 400,000 to 500,000 this year, helped by IBM's expansion to the overseas market and by the new, more powerful version of its personal computer that was introduced late last month. The company is also planning additional products, including a new line of desktop computers.



Oil Stocks Surge on NYSE; Dow Turns Lower

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, propelled by what analysts called a "buyers' panic" in oil issues, got off to a roaring start Thursday but closed lower as profit-taking cut into gains registered by high-technology stocks.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which gained 12.10 points Wednesday after falling 14.71 the previous three sessions, closed off 13.26 at 1,130.03. Declines led advances by a slim margin, and volume was 101 million shares, up from 75.8 million traded Wednesday.

The Dow average had been ahead eight points at the outset, 1,152 before profit-taking and investor nervousness about the stamped-out advance.

Going into the final session of the first quarter, the Dow average was up 96.75 points for the first

three months of the year and 366.37 since mid-August.

Oil issues dominated the action following recommendations of several major analysts who were encouraged by a report Wednesday that the price of oil had fallen 50 cents a barrel in the North Sea crude oil market and that the price of oil had fallen 50 cents a barrel in the North Sea crude oil market.

Bond prices were little changed in quiet trading, but the federal funds rate, the interest on overnight loans between banks, rose to 10 1/2 percent from 9 1/2 percent late Wednesday and 8 1/2 percent late Tuesday.

Analysts said the jump in the federal funds rate reflected a seasonal rise in demand for money as banks sought to dress up balance sheets with large cash balances at the end of the first quarter of the

year. Other short-term interest rates were virtually unchanged.

The stock market was still buoyed by the government's report Wednesday that showed the February index of leading economic indicators rose a larger-than-expected 1.4 percent after a revised increase of 3.6 percent in January.

On the NYSE floor, high-technology issues, which have dominated the market the past several months, were soft. IBM, which hit a record high Wednesday, was down 3/4 to 103 1/2, and Digital Equipment was off 3/4 to 124 1/2.

Chrysler, which successfully sold 26 million shares this week to raise \$430 million, was off 1/4 to 17 1/2.

W. German Stock Record

The 100 share index of the Frankfurt Allgemeine Zeitung rose 4.44 points Thursday to a new all-time high of 301.44 on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, Reuters reported from Frankfurt. It surpassed the previous record set on Monday.

The Commerzbank index of 60 shares rose 14 points to 909, its highest level since Dec. 3, 1969.

Another New Tokyo Mark

Prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange closed at a record high for the fourth consecutive day Thursday, with the Nikkei Dow Jones index rising 32.09 points to 8,478.70, Reuters reported from Tokyo.

Fraser Holders to Vote On Fate of Harrods

By Bob Hagerty

LONDON — The boardroom battle at House of Fraser is being thrown to a shareholder vote that analysts say is likely to be close.

The department store company's board voted Thursday against a proposal to spin off its prime asset, the Harrods store, in London's Knightsbridge district, as a separate company. But the directors agreed to let shareholders decide the issue at a meeting to be called in early May.

The vote was 10-9 in favor of the idea, but two representatives of Harrods, the main conglomerate that owns about 30 percent of Fraser.

Lombard, whose bid to take over Fraser was turned down by Britain's monopolies commission, argues that the department store company is worth less than the sum of its parts.

The market value of a share in an independent Harrods and of one in the rest of Fraser, Lombard says, would exceed the current price of a Fraser share — 156 pence (20 p) at Thursday's close.

"That's obviously fairly speculative," George Willoughby, a Fraser director, said of the Lombard argument. He said the market's reaction is impossible to predict.

Some analysts who think the proposal may have merit suspect that Lombard's chief executive, Roland (Tiny) Rowland, has ulterior motives. "I think he's still desperate to get control of the group," said Ray Macdonald of James Capel and Co.

The monopoly panel might let Lombard bid for an independent Harrods or the rest of Fraser, analysts suggest. Tom Wyatt of Grieson Grant and Co. said Lombard could then strengthen its debt-laden balance sheet either by acquiring Harrods with its big cash



Roland (Tiny) Rowland

flow or by getting a bargain on Fraser's 106 other stores.

In addition, Harrods might do better as a separate company, Mr. Macdonald said. He suggested that it could plow its profits into opening a few smaller stores abroad and expanding catalog sales.

At the same time, he said, the loss of Harrods might jolt Fraser into disposing of its weaker stores more quickly.

Fraser rejects such talk, saying it has undertaken measures to upgrade its other stores on the assumption of a continuing contribution from Harrods, which accounts for nearly half of the parent company's profit.

Shareholders face a barrage of technical arguments from both sides. Mr. Macdonald said the vote is likely to be close. At Grieson Grant, Mr. Wyatt ventured: "I think the odds are that it will go through."

But emotions will be involved. The five-year-old struggle between the two companies has left a residue of spite. It is not a question of examining arguments objectively, Mr. Macdonald said: "It's a question of fighting off Tiny Rowland."

Most Markets Close for Holiday

Most financial markets in Asia, Europe and North America will close Friday for the Easter weekend, with Brussels and Paris ending operations at midday.

North American markets will resume operations Monday, while most markets in Europe, including Britain, will remain closed until Tuesday. An exception is Milan, where markets will be open Friday and closed Monday.

Hong Kong will be closed Friday and Monday, while Singapore will resume trading Monday. Markets in Tokyo and Johannesburg will remain open Friday and Monday.

Pound Up Sharply On Expectation of Stable Oil Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The British pound gained sharply Thursday as analysts expressed relief that the price of oil had a chance of stabilizing.

The pound closed at \$1.4817, up from \$1.4650, and advanced against European currencies as well, reflecting the end to immediate uncertainties about North Sea oil pricing and hopes that British National Oil Corp.'s 50-cent-a-barrel price cut announced Wednesday will not mean an oil price war.

One dealer said a large order to sell Deutsche marks and buy pounds caused a round of short-covering in the British currency, which has been falling for several weeks as the price of oil weakened.

The pound's gains were exaggerated by the thinness of a market which dealers described as lackluster ahead of the Easter weekend. Dealing rooms in New York will be open most of Friday, but Europe will be closed.

It appears that an oil price break is not going to happen because too many interested parties — including the British government — want to stabilize world oil prices, analyst Alvin Silver of Dean Witter Reynolds said.

Britain's was the second price cut in six weeks. In Norway, a spokesman for the Norwegian National Oil Co. said it was likely to follow Britain soon.

The oil price optimism came as Arab oil sources said that Nigeria and other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will not try to undercut the 50-cent BNOC cut.

The sources, who declined to be identified, said Nigeria had committed itself to OPEC's recent meetings in London to effect no new price cuts so long as North Sea prices did not go below \$30 per barrel.

In Lagos, senior Nigerian government officials met Thursday to decide whether to react to BNOC's oil proposals. Sources said there was no indication when a decision would be made or what it was likely to be.

Kuwait's oil minister, Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, Thursday welcomed Britain's new cut in North Sea oil prices as "roughly in line with OPEC's."

The new British prices are roughly in line with OPEC's London agreement of March 14, the sheikh said in reference to OPEC's recent decision to cut its market price \$5 a barrel to \$29. "The decision is a wise step which helps evade a price war among the oil-producing countries."

In Washington, U.S. government and private oil market analysts were guarded about whether the proposed British cut would trigger a global price war.

"Our question continues to be whether or not this pricing structure will be able to hold," a State Department analyst said.

The modest price reduction had been widely expected and should not worry OPEC states, said James Tanner, editor of the weekly time newsletter, Petroleum Information International.

"This is probably the most reasonable compromise that BNOC could have come out with and not upset the other [producers] risking a price war over this," he said.

But British oil customers Thursday pressed for a deeper reduction in the price of North Sea oil despite warnings it could trigger price cuts by Nigeria and spark a global oil war.

Industry executives argued that spot market prices had North Sea crude selling for \$28 a barrel.



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Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva. TDB is now the sixth largest commercial bank and the largest foreign bank in Switzerland.

Thursday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

13 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1982 High Low Close	13 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1982 High Low Close	13 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1982 High Low Close	13 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1982 High Low Close
132 1/2 AAV 1/4 1.2 12 1/2 13 1/2 14 1/2 15 1/2 16 1/2 17 1/2 18 1/2 19 1/2 20 1/2 21 1/2 22 1/2 23 1/2 24 1/2 25 1/2 26 1/2 27 1/2 28 1/2 29 1/2 30 1/2 31 1/2 32 1/2 33 1/2 34 1/2 35 1/2 36 1/2 37 1/2 38 1/2 39 1/2 40 1/2 41 1/2 42 1/2 43 1/2 44 1/2 45 1/2 46 1/2 47 1/2 48 1/2 49 1/2 50 1/2 51 1/2 52 1/2 53 1/2 54 1/2 55 1/2 56 1/2 57 1/2 58 1/2 59 1/2 60 1/2 61 1/2 62 1/2 63 1/2 64 1/2 65 1/2 66 1/2 67 1/2 68 1/2 69 1/2 70 1/2 71 1/2 72 1/2 73 1/2 74 1/2 75 1/2 76 1/2 77 1/2 78 1/2 79 1/2 80 1/2 81 1/2 82 1/2 83 1/2 84 1/2 85 1/2 86 1/2 87 1/2 88 1/2 89 1/2 90 1/2 91 1/2 92 1/2 93 1/2 94 1/2 95 1/2 96 1/2 97 1/2 98 1/2 99 1/2 100 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2 103 1/2 104 1/2 105 1/2 106 1/2 107 1/2 108 1/2 109 1/2 110 1/2 111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2 114 1/2 115 1/2 116 1/2 117 1/2 118 1/2 119 1/2 120 1/2 121 1/2 122 1/2 123 1/2 124 1/2 125 1/2 126 1/2 127 1/2 128 1/2 129 1/2 130 1/2 131 1/2 132 1/2 133 1/2 134 1/2 135 1/2 136 1/2 137 1/2 138 1/2 139 1/2 140 1/2 141 1/2 142 1/2 143 1/2 144 1/2 145 1/2 146 1/2 147 1/2 148 1/2 149 1/2 150 1/2 151 1/2 152 1/2 153 1/2 154 1/2 155 1/2 156 1/2 157 1/2 158 1/2 159 1/2 160 1/2 161 1/2 162 1/2 163 1/2 164 1/2 165 1/2 166 1/2 167 1/2 168 1/2 169 1/2 170 1/2 171 1/2 172 1/2 173 1/2 174 1/2 175 1/2 176 1/2 177 1/2 178 1/2 179 1/2 180 1/2 181 1/2 182 1/2 183 1/2 184 1/2 185 1/2 186 1/2 187 1/2 188 1/2 189 1/2 190 1/2 191 1/2 192 1/2 193 1/2 194 1/2 195 1/2 196 1/2 197 1/2 198 1/2 199 1/2 200 1/2 201 1/2 202 1/2 203 1/2 204 1/2 205 1/2 206 1/2 207 1/2 208 1/2 209 1/2 210 1/2 211 1/2 212 1/2 213 1/2 214 1/2 215 1/2 216 1/2 217 1/2 218 1/2 219 1/2 220 1/2 221 1/2 222 1/2 223 1/2 224 1/2 225 1/2 226 1/2 227 1/2 228 1/2 229 1/2 230 1/2 231 1/2 232 1/2 233 1/2 234 1/2 235 1/2 236 1/2 237 1/2 238 1/2 239 1/2 240 1/2 241 1/2 242 1/2 243 1/2 244 1/2 245 1/2 246 1/2 247 1/2 248 1/2 249 1/2 250 1/2 251 1/2 252 1/2 253 1/2 254 1/2 255 1/2 256 1/2 257 1/2 258 1/2 259 1/2 260 1/2 261 1/2 262 1/2 263 1/2 264 1/2 265 1/2 266 1/2 267 1/2 268 1/2 269 1/2 270 1/2 271 1/2 272 1/2 273 1/2 274 1/2 275 1/2 276 1/2 277 1/2 278 1/2 279 1/2 280 1/2 281 1/2 282 1/2 283 1/2 284 1/2 285 1/2 286 1/2 287 1/2 288 1/2 289 1/2 290 1/2 291 1/2 292 1/2 293 1/2 294 1/2 295 1/2 296 1/2 297 1/2 298 1/2 299 1/2 300 1/2 301 1/2 302 1/2 303 1/2 304 1/2 305 1/2 306 1/2 307 1/2 308 1/2 309 1/2 310 1/2 311 1/2 312 1/2 313 1/2 314 1/2 315 1/2 316 1/2 317 1/2 318 1/2 319 1/2 320 1/2 321 1/2 322 1/2 323 1/2 324 1/2 325 1/2 326 1/2 327 1/2 328 1/2 329 1/2 330 1/2 331 1/2 332 1/2 333 1/2 334 1/2 335 1/2 336 1/2 337 1/2 338 1/2 339 1/2 340 1/2 341 1/2 342 1/2 343 1/2 344 1/2 345 1/2 346 1/2 347 1/2 348 1/2 349 1/2 350 1/2 351 1/2 352 1/2 353 1/2 354 1/2 355 1/2 356 1/2 357 1/2 358 1/2 359 1/2 360 1/2 361 1/2 362 1/2 363 1/2 364 1/2 365 1/2 366 1/2 367 1/2 368 1/2 369 1/2 370 1/2 371 1/2 372 1/2 373 1/2 374 1/2 375 1/2 376 1/2 377 1/2 378 1/2 379 1/2 380 1/2 381 1/2 382 1/2 383 1/2 384 1/2 385 1/2 386 1/2 387 1/2 388 1/2 389 1/2 390 1/2 391 1/2 392 1/2 393 1/2 394 1/2 395 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1/2 646 1/2 647 1/2 648 1/2 649 1/2 650 1/2 651 1/2 652 1/2 653 1/2 654 1/2 655 1/2 656 1/2 657 1/2 658 1/2 659 1/2 660 1/2 661 1/2 662 1/2 663 1/2 664 1/2 665 1/2 666 1/2 667 1/2 668 1/2 669 1/2 670 1/2 671 1/2 672 1/2 673 1/2 674 1/2 675 1/2 676 1/2 677 1/2 678 1/2 679 1/2 680 1/2 681 1/2 682 1/2 683 1/2 684 1/2 685 1/2 686 1/2 687 1/2 688 1/2 689 1/2 690 1/2 691 1/2 692 1/2 693 1/2 694 1/2 695 1/2 696 1/2 697 1/2 698 1/2 699 1/2 700 1/2 701 1/2 702 1/2 703 1/2 704 1/2 705 1/2 706 1/2 707 1/2 708 1/2 709 1/2 710 1/2 711 1/2 712 1/2 713 1/2 714 1/2 715 1/2 716 1/2 717 1/2 718 1/2 719 1/2 720 1/2 721 1/2 722 1/2 723 1/2 724 1/2 725 1/2 726 1/2 727 1/2 728 1/2 729 1/2 730 1/2 731 1/2 732 1/2 733 1/2 734 1/2 735 1/2 736 1/2 737 1/2 738 1/2 739 1/2 740 1/2 741 1/2 742 1/2 743 1/2 744 1/2 745 1/2 746 1/2 747 1/2 748 1/2 749 1/2 750 1/2 751 1/2 752 1/2 753 1/2 754 1/2 755 1/2 756 1/2 757 1/2 758 1/2 759 1/2 760 1/2 761 1/2 762 1/2 763 1/2 764 1/2 765 1/2 766 1/2 767 1/2 768 1/2 769 1/2 770 1/2 771 1/2 772 1/2 773 1/2 774 1/2 775 1/2 776 1/2 777 1/2 778 1/2 779 1/2 780 1/2 781 1/2 782 1/2 783 1/2 784 1/2 785 1/2 786 1/2 787 1/2 788 1/2 789 1/2 790 1/2 791 1/2 792 1/2 793 1/2 794 1/2 795 1/2 796 1/2 797 1/2 798 1/2 799 1/2 800 1/2 801 1/2 802 1/2 803 1/2 804 1/2 805 1/2 806 1/2 807 1/2 808 1/2 809 1/2 810 1/2 811 1/2 812 1/2 813 1/2 814 1/2 815 1/2 816 1/2 817 1/2 818 1/2 819 1/2 820 1/2 821 1/2 822 1/2 823 1/2 824 1/2 825 1/2 826 1/2 827 1/2 828 1/2 829 1/2 830 1/2 831 1/2 832 1/2 833 1/2 834 1/2 835 1/2 836 1/2 837 1/2 838 1/2 839 1/2 840 1/2 841 1/2 842 1/2 843 1/2 844 1/2 845 1/2 846 1/2 847 1/2 848 1/2 849 1/2 850 1/2 851 1/2 852 1/2 853 1/2 854 1/2 855 1/2 856 1/2 857 1/2 858 1/2 859 1/2 860 1/2 861 1/2 862 1/2 863 1/2 864 1/2 865 1/2 866 1/2 867 1/2 868 1/2 869 1/2 870 1/2 871 1/2 872 1/2 873 1/2 874 1/2 875 1/2 876 1/2 877 1/2 878 1/2 879 1/2 880 1/2 881 1/2 882 1/2 883 1/2 884 1/2 885 1/2 886 1/2 887 1/2 888 1/2 889 1/2 890 1/2 891 1/2 892 1/2 893 1/2 894 1/2 895 1/2 896 1/2 897 1/2 898 1/2 899 1/2 900 1/2 901 1/2 902 1/2 903 1/2 904 1/2 905 1/2 906 1/2 907 1/2 908 1/2 909 1/2 910 1/2 911 1/2 912 1/2 913 1/2 914 1/2 915 1/2 916 1/2 917 1/2 918 1/2 919 1/2 920 1/2 921 1/2 922 1/2 923 1/2 924 1/2 925 1/2 926 1/2 927 1/2 928 1/2 929 1/2 930 1/2 931 1/2 932 1/2 933 1/2 934 1/2 935 1/2 936 1/2 937 1/2 938 1/2 939 1/2 940 1/2 941 1/2 942 1/2 943 1/2 944 1/2 945 1/2 946 1/2 947 1/2 948 1/2 949 1/2 950 1/2 951 1/2 952 1/2 953 1/2 954 1/2 955 1/2 956 1/2 957 1/2 958 1/2 959 1/2 960 1/2 961 1/2 962 1/2 963 1/2 964 1/2 965 1/2 966 1/2 967 1/2 968 1/2 969 1/2 970 1/2 971 1/2 972 1/2 973 1/2 974 1/2 975 1/2 976 1/2 977 1/2 978 1/2 979 1/2 980 1/2 981 1/2 982 1/2 983 1/2 984 1/2 985 1/2 986 1/2 987 1/2 988 1/2 989 1/2 990 1/2 991 1/2 992 1/2 993 1/2 994 1/2 995 1/2 996 1/2 997 1/2 998 1/2 999 1/2 1000 1/2			



The International Herald Tribune and the High Council of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Navigation of Spain invite you to

Meet the New Spanish Government

May 30 and 31, 1983 in Madrid.

The election of a Socialist government in Spain is of particular significance to the international business community. After initial steps characterized more by pragmatic moderation than by left-wing ideology, the government of Felipe González is being closely watched to see whether it will succeed in restoring economic health to the country.

To help senior executives of foreign companies assess the prospects for their activities and investments in Spain, the International Herald Tribune and the High Council of Spanish Chambers of Commerce have organized, with the cooperation of the Spanish government, a conference on

"New Spanish Economic Policies," to be held May 30 and 31 at the Palace Hotel in Madrid.

The conference will be addressed by President of the Government Felipe González and those members of his government most directly involved in formulating and implementing the policies that will affect business in Spain. Additional presentations will be given by bankers, businessmen and trade union officials.

Each session will be followed by a question and answer period and simultaneous English, French and Spanish translations will be provided at all times.

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MAY 30, 1983

GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW SPANISH ECONOMIC POLICY
Felipe González, President of the Government

FOREIGN POLICY
Fernando Morán, Minister of Foreign Affairs

FOREIGN TRADE
Luis Velasco, Secretary of State for Commerce

LUNCHEON ADDRESS
Miguel Boyer, Minister of Economy and Finance

FINANCIAL AND MONETARY POLICY
José Álvarez Redundías, Governor of the Bank of Spain,

Miguel Ángel Fernández Ordóñez, Secretary of State for Economy and Planning

PANEL OF SPANISH AND FOREIGN BANKS
Chairman: Rafael Termes, President of the Spanish Private Banking Association

MAY 31, 1983

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Carlos Solchaga, Minister of Industry
Enrique Moya, President of the National Industry Institute (INI)

FISCAL AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT POLICY
José Víctor Sevilla, Secretary of State for Finance
Gerardo Burgos, Director General of Foreign Transactions

PANEL OF SPANISH BUSINESSMEN
Chairman: Adrián Piza, President of the Madrid Chamber of Commerce and Industry

LUNCHEON ADDRESS
Speaker to be announced

TRADE UNION POLICY
Nicolás Redondo, Secretary General of UGT
Marcelino Camacho, Secretary General of CCOO.

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Joaquín Almunia, Minister of Labor and Social Security

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

U.K. Joblessness Off Slightly; Rise Seen in Underlying Rate

LONDON (AP) — The number of unemployed in Britain fell 27,022 by mid-March to 3,172,390, or 13.6 percent of the work force, from 13.7 percent in February and a record 13.8 percent in January, the Employment Department said Thursday.

Unemployment normally falls in March because of seasonal factors, such as increased activity in the building industry. Officials said that, discounting this, the underlying trend of adult unemployment had risen for the 40th consecutive month, to 3,025,600 hard-core unemployed.

The number out of work is the major economic problem in Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's four-year-old Conservative administration. There were 1.3 million unemployed when she took office. As in past months, the worst toll was in Northern Ireland, with 20.4 percent out of work by mid-March.

American General Plans Purchase

NEW YORK (NYT) — The Houston-based insurance holding company American General has reached preliminary agreement to acquire the insurance operations of Gulf United for about \$1 billion in stock.

American General, which also has interests in consumer finance and real estate investment and development, listed assets of \$13.2 billion at the end of 1982. Gulf United, based in Jacksonville, Florida, lists assets of \$3.2 billion and reported 1982 revenues of \$1.2 billion.

Nicholas Rasmussen, vice president and treasurer of American General, said Wednesday that the company wanted Gulf United for better market penetration in the Southeast and to improve its balance sheet.

Yashica to Merge With Kyocera

KYOTO, Japan (Reuters) — Yashica, a leading Japanese camera manufacturer, announced Thursday that it will be merged into one of the country's growing high-technology companies, Kyocera, which will make cameras under the Yashica brand name.

Yashica has been in financial difficulties since the early 1970s and recently cut its Japanese work force by 2,000 to 860. Kyocera sells ceramic integrated circuits for computers, video games and electronic goods.

AMC to Extend 11.9% Financing

DETROIT (AP) — American Motors Corp. joined Chrysler on Thursday in extending 11.9 percent financing for a few more days. One dealer predicted the industry leader, General Motors, would offer 9.9 percent financing instead of its current 11.9 percent program.

A Ford spokesman was unavailable for comment on his company's plans. Earlier in the week he said Ford would try to remain competitive.

GM, Chrysler, Ford and AMC have offered 11.9 percent financing since January. The programs were to expire Thursday, but auto analysts say the market is not strong enough yet. Analysts also said AMC and Chrysler were waiting to see what GM would offer.

Allied Sells Bendix Stake in RCA

NEW YORK (NYT) — Allied Corp. has sold its 7.2 percent stake in RCA to Salomon Brothers, which resold the shares to more than 50 institutional customers. The transaction was the most expensive block of shares ever traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

Allied, which got the stock when it acquired Bendix Corp., said it realized a net price from the sale of \$23.50 a share, or about \$129 million, for 5,368,900 shares of RCA common and 145,600 shares of preferred. The common crossed the tape at \$23.75 a share, for a total of \$127.5 million; it was acquired by Bendix for less than \$23 a share.

RCA stock finished the day at \$24, down \$1. It had been actively traded since speculation that Allied was about to sell. John Guthrie, Salomon's chairman, said the investment house offered to buy the block without having lined up any customers and resold all the common shares within 15 minutes. Edward L. Hennessy Jr., Allied's chairman, said proceeds would be used to pay off debt from the Bendix acquisition.

U.S. Treasury Aide in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — The U.S. deputy treasury secretary Timothy McNamara, arrived in Argentina on Thursday and met immediately with Economy Minister Jorge Wille and the central bank president, Julio Gonzalez del Solar, banking sources said.

The sources noted that the visit had not been scheduled and said it was probably connected with continuing arrears in the repayment of interest on Argentina's \$38.7 billion of foreign debt. Argentina was in arrears by \$2.76 billion at the end of last year, central bank figures show.

Chase May Increase NCB Share

AMSTERDAM (UPI) — It is "possible" that Chase Manhattan will move to increase its share in Nederlandse Credit Bank from about one-third to 60 percent, according to the Dutch bank's chairman, Jacques Delsing. A spokesman for Chase said in New York that Mr. Delsing's comment was answering "a hypothetical question."

Nederlandse Credit Bank, rumors of whose collapse last August prompted the New York Stock Exchange to briefly suspend trading in Chase stock, had net profit of \$2.7 million in 1982, Mr. Delsing announced Wednesday. The recovery followed a 40-percent drop in earnings that sparked the rumors and prompted a major reorganization.

Mr. Delsing was asked if Chase might want to buy the 27.5-percent share owned by Thyssen-Bornemisza, a Dutch investment company. "It appears to be clear that Thyssen-Bornemisza wants to shed its interest," Mr. Delsing said. "It is theoretically possible that the package will be offered to Chase Manhattan. Financial sources in Amsterdam said a senior Chase official was in Amsterdam recently, and it is believed that Chase is likely to assume control."

Company Notes

Barclays Bank plans to merge its British banking business with Barclays International, the bank's chairman, Timothy Bevan, said in the annual report. An act of Parliament will probably be needed, he said, and the merger is unlikely to be completed for about 18 months.

Dexter Corp. of the United States has agreed with Courtmills to establish a \$25-million venture to produce and market fibers and resins.

Turkey, IMF Agree On a Standby Credit

ANKARA — Turkey has agreed with the International Monetary Fund on terms for a one-year standby credit to replace a three-year, \$1.6 billion loan that expires in June, central bank officials said Thursday.

They said the new agreement was based on a continuation of an economic program imposed shortly before Turkey was granted the \$1.6 billion in 1980. Under this, inflation has been brought down to about 25 percent annually from more than 100 percent.

The officials gave no details, but sources said Turkey was seeking \$300 million to \$400 million under the new credit, which is intended as a cushion for a civilian government due to be elected later this year or next spring in general elections promised by the military government.

The new agreement set credit ceilings in line with Ankara's inflation target of 20 percent this year and called for the continuation of the daily adjustment of the Turkish lira.

The officials denied reports in Ankara that the IMF had demanded an overall devaluation of the lira by 9 percent this year.

Since the present monetarist policies were introduced in January 1980, the lira has fallen to just over 200 lire to the U.S. dollar from 47 to the dollar, but many businessmen say it is still overvalued.

Decline in World Oil Prices Hurts Soviet Trade Balance

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Declining world oil prices are eroding the value of the Soviet Union's oil and gas exports, the biggest source of the hard currency it needs to pay for imports of Western goods, according to government and private analysts here. As a result, they say, the country's balance of payments accounts could be thrown as much as \$5 billion into deficit this year.

To offset lower prices, the Russians have already increased oil shipments to Western nations to an estimated 1.5 million barrels a day from 1.1 million in 1982, and some officials believe the pace may be accelerated further by cutting back on supplies to Eastern Europe.

"There is no question that the Russians are hurting," said one U.S. government analyst, noting that every \$1-a-barrel decline in world oil prices reduces annual Soviet receipts by at least \$500 million.

The Washington assessment of the effect of oil price reductions on the Soviet balance of payments is far gloomier than those from Europe and from Western analysts in the Soviet Union, who indicated earlier this month that the increase in shipments would offset the drop in price.

Following the lead of North Sea oil producers and Nigeria, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries earlier this month dropped the price of its benchmark grade of Saudi light crude to \$29 a barrel from \$34. The asking price of Soviet crude oil in Western European markets has dropped to around \$27 a barrel, down from \$29.25 in February and \$31.50 late last year.

Energy exports represent about 80 percent of the Soviet Union's earnings of hard currencies. Last year, according to government and private analysts here, those sales to the West provided Moscow with about \$20 billion — about \$17 billion from oil and \$3 billion from natural gas.

The Russians' other principal source of hard-currency comes from the sale of gold. Although the sales are conducted in great secrecy, analysts estimate that the Russians sold about 150 metric tons (1.5 million tons), worth about \$1.7 billion on Western markets last year.

"Inevitably there will be some import cutbacks from hard currency regions," said Jan. Vanoos, director of centrally planned economies for Wharton Economic Forecasting Associates. "There will

probably be increased borrowing from the West and increased gold sales."

Ed A. Hewett, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, projected a Soviet loss of \$3 billion to \$4 billion from oil export income this year, if oil prices do not decline further and if Moscow continues selling at its present shipment level to Western nations. The Soviet Union sends about the same amount to Eastern Europe, but is expected to cut back there in an effort to sell more to hard-currency buyers.

Assessing the impact of lower crude oil prices, analysts said, the relatively high floor price that Moscow negotiated in natural gas contracts with West Germany, France, Italy and other Western nations.

These contracts cover gas that will be shipped through a 3,000-mile pipeline the Russians are building from Siberia to Western Europe with Western equipment and loans. The United States last year criticized European participation on the project.

Contracts on the Soviet gas were negotiated at a floor price of \$5.40 per million British thermal units, which is about \$1.20 higher than current world prices.

But other officials said they would not rush to the conclusion that the Europeans will be taking a beating on the price. They believe that before the gas starts flowing at the end of next year the Europeans will seek to renegotiate the floor price — provided crude oil prices do not start creeping up again — and that the Russians will acquiesce.

"The jury is still out on just where oil prices will be in the mid-1980s," said a New York petroleum economist, Walter J. Levy. "A collapse of oil prices may be followed by an explosion."

Even the \$5.40 price is not as high as it looks. Officials here with knowledge of the contracts, which have never been made public, said they are not written in dollars but in French francs, Deutsche marks, Italian lire and other local currencies. Already there has been at least a 10 percent devaluation of these currencies against the dollar in the year or so since the agreements were consummated.

According to published numbers from the Central Intelligence Agency, the Russians maintain \$8 billion in Western bank accounts. Total debt to the West is estimated at \$16 billion. The agency has yet to make available publicly its estimates of the Soviet Union's hard currency balance of payments for

1982. But according to Wharton Econometrics, the Russians recorded a \$2.5 billion surplus last year — before the proceeds from gold sales. The figure includes, however, about \$4 billion in hard currencies in arms sales to developing countries.

Wharton's Mr. Vanoos is projecting that the accounts this year will fall \$5 billion into deficit, representing one of the biggest swings in recent history. Even arms sales are expected to be down because of the debt-induced squeeze on resources of many developing countries.

Moscow reported last week that its trade deficit had fallen to \$137 million in 1982, from \$124 billion in 1981, mainly because of a reduction in the deficit to the West and to Japan, and an increase in the surplus in trade with developing countries.

Yugoslav Firm Profits From Nerves of Steel

Construction Company Pulls Down Premiums for Speed and Agility

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

BELGRADE — In 1972, Kenneth D. Kamuda, the president of Zambia, faced a crisis. He had called a conference of nonaligned nations for Lusaka, Zambia's capital, but with just four months to go there was no place for the delegates to meet.

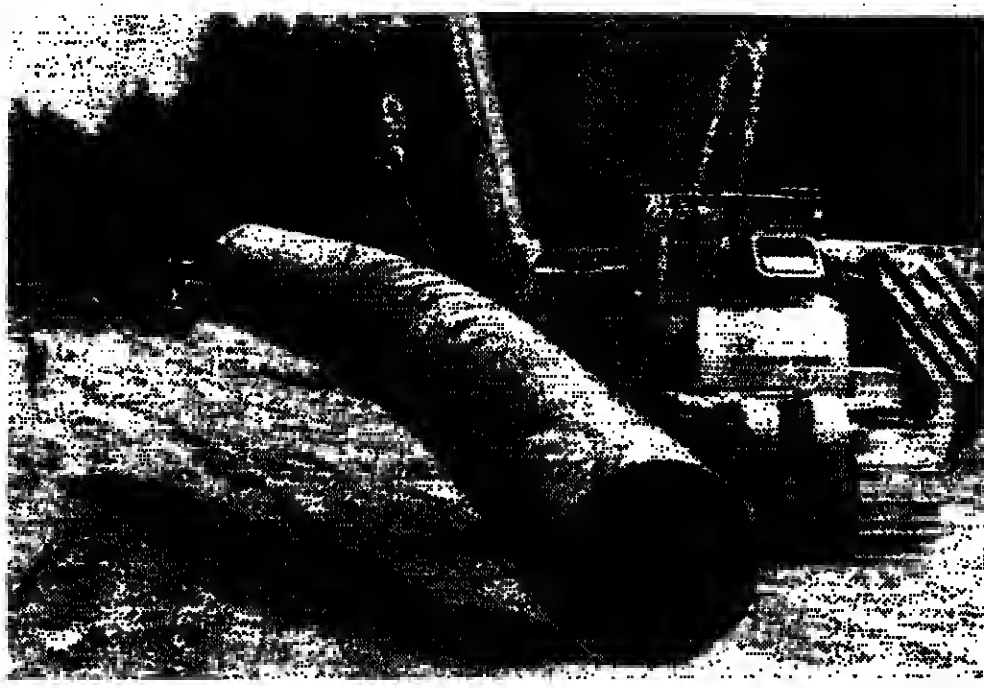
It could have been most embarrassing. But Mr. Kamuda telephoned officials of Energoexport, Yugoslavia's biggest construction company, and told them he needed a 4,000-seat convention hall fast, with price no obstacle. And they came to the rescue.

Indeed, within days the company's chief architect was standing in a Zambian field, telling excavators where to dig, while draftsmen in Belgrade drew up blueprints. Exactly 115 days later, two weeks ahead of the deadline, the new convention hall was ready.

"We designed and built it simultaneously," said Aleksandar Vasojevic, Energoexport's deputy director general, a lingering sense of excitement in his voice.

"Of course, it cost three or four times the normal price. We pocketed four premiums, one for each phase of construction. You make a good profit, but it costs you an awful lot of nerves," Mr. Vasojevic added.

But nerves seem secondary to contracts at the big Yugoslav concern, which was forced into the



Soviet workers lay pipe that will carry gas into Western Europe. In view of falling energy costs, many analysts now expect the Europeans to seek lower prices on the Soviet gas.

tense world of international construction in the 1960s when a scarcity of large projects at home led it to seek work abroad.

For many years Energoexport was extremely successful, expanding from a small 19-member consulting group into an international operation with 7,000 employees. In part that happened because Yugoslavia's leading role in the non-aligned movement had opened doors in nations reluctant to hire builders from countries like the United States or West Germany.

But today, with a worldwide recession, a building slump in the developing countries and the prospect of a lull in the oil-producing world, the company faces a combination of declining orders and increasing competition.

The development could not come at a worse time for Yugoslavia, which is burdened with \$19 billion in external debts and badly needs hard currency earnings.

Energoexport was founded in 1951 by a handful of young consulting engineers who helped build the power plants to supply the electricity needed to hasten Yugoslavia's postwar reconstruction.

Ever since the company sent engineers to Pakistan and Nigeria in the 1950s to help build power plants and irrigation systems, Energoexport has worked on major projects outside Yugoslavia, gradually expanding into the building and contracting sectors.

European competitors say that for years Energoexport's big advantage was that it had a reservoir of relatively low-cost engineering talent whose performance was improved by the incentives built into Yugoslavia's worker-management system.

Like most Yugoslav companies, Energoexport is legally owned by its workers, who get a part of the company's profits and any premiums it may win for early completion of projects.

Under this system, company executives say, Energoexport paid premiums of up to 30 percent of salaries in the prosperous 1970s. But now, they acknowledge, the problems facing the company make reduced payouts and even salary cuts appear likely.

Engineering News Record, a trade publication, listed Energoexport as the 16th-largest engineering and construction company in the world in 1981, with total contracts worth \$386 million. Although the company publishes no earnings figures, its officials say it operates at a profit.

The company's New York-based subsidiary, Energoexport Inc., functions mainly as a purchasing agent for the \$5 million to \$20 million worth of construction equipment and materials that the company buys each year in the United States and delivers to building sites abroad.

During the recent construction industry slowdown, Energoexport has concentrated its activities in a few countries, mostly oil exporting nations.

Last year, company officials said, about 60 percent of their overseas work involved building dams, apartment houses and roads in Iraq, where the company profited when Iraq's war with Iran discouraged competition.

In addition, recent big projects include a \$120-million contract to build 500 luxury apartments in

Kuwait and a \$40-million order to build parliament buildings in Libreville, Gabon.

But the outlook is not good. The recession has squeezed the income of many developing countries that depend heavily on export of such commodities as minerals and wood. The result has been spreading austerity and reduced spending on construction.

Oil-producing countries such as Libya and Nigeria are also pinched. As oil prices have fallen, Libya has requested shifting payment for the \$220 million of work Energoexport is doing in Tripoli from cash to oil.

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IBM Has Big Winner in Personal Computer

(Continued on Page 11)

cluding a home computer selling for less than \$1,000 — code-named the *Peasat* — that is expected to be introduced by the end of the year.

But IBM's importance in the industry is greater than its current market share of roughly 20 percent would indicate. To some extent, IBM's role in the personal computer world is beginning to resemble its central role in the mainframe computer business, in which IBM is the sun around which everything else revolves. The IBM personal computer has become a de facto standard for personal computers in its price range of \$2,500 to \$5,000. Virtually every software company is giving first priority to writing programs for the IBM machine. And more than 20 companies have already introduced IBM "clones" — computers that are interchangeable or almost interchangeable with the IBM computer, allowing the computers to use software written for the IBM machine and to be sold to IBM's vast and continuously growing customer base.

Indeed, as happened first with the Apple II, an entire sub-industry has sprung up to supply parts, accessories and advice for the IBM personal computer. Two of the top four computer magazines in terms of advertising pages in February were exclusively devoted to the IBM computer, according to Adtrak Inc., an advertising tracking service in Mountainview, California.

The emergence of IBM will hasten a shakeout that is inevitable in an industry with more than 100 suppliers. Nevertheless, Apple still remains strong. And some other potential big winners are coming into the market, most notably

American Telephone & Telegraph's American Bell unit.

But just as important as its effect on the industry is the effect of the personal computer on IBM itself.

The personal computer will account for \$1 billion to \$2 billion in IBM revenue this year, a tiny fraction of IBM's expected total of \$35 to \$40 billion. Yet the computer is attracting increasing attention within IBM as a pivotal product in its overall office automation thrust.

"They're rethinking their entire strategy," said H. Donald Haback, a consultant and analyst at Friedman Blair, an investment research firm.

Integrating the personal computer into IBM's overall strategy is becoming imperative. Already, the personal computer is proving so versatile that it is eating into sales of other, sometimes more expensive, IBM products such as terminals, word processors and more expensive computers. "IBM doesn't want the personal computer to cannibalize its other products," said the head of a large software company.

One victim already appears to be the System/23 Datastream, a \$10,000 computer introduced just two weeks before the personal computer and then all but lost in the excitement. And the potential for the personal computer to undermine IBM's more expensive word processor, the Displaywriter, was demonstrated this month when NBI Inc., a major word-processing manufacturer, introduced an attachment for the personal computer that will turn it into an NBI word processor.

IBM's success in its new business stems largely from its success in the older computer markets.

IBM was expected to be successful and therefore received the retail shelf space and software support that are critical to making a product successful. Software companies have limited resources and generally concentrate on writing programs for the most popular computers.

IBM also had a big advantage in selling personal computers to large corporations, which already use its mainframes. Such companies are capable of ordering thousands of personal computers at a shot. And rather than having each employee choose a computer individually, the data-processing manager — IBM's traditional customer — is gaining a bigger role in choosing which computers to use. The safe route for data-processing managers has always been to buy IBM.

Still, other companies with resources and reputations almost as large as IBM's — such as Hewlett-Packard, Xerox and Digital Equipment — have not made the same impact that IBM has. To be successful, IBM had to avoid major blunders. It exhibited an adroit ability to move quickly and to adapt to retail marketing, a new environment for it.

One departure from past practice was to rely on outsiders for parts and software. The heart of the computer was Intel's 8088 microprocessor, which was capable of handling 16 bits, or units, of information at a time, compared to the eight bits of information handled by most existing computers. That made the IBM computer capable of handling more complex programs than earlier computers.

IBM also slowly and deliberately recruited the cream of Apple's dealers. Now there are 750 separate outlets selling the machine in the United States and Canada. The limited distribution at first meant a bonanza for those stores with the computer and it meant that in virtually every store, the IBM machine became the best selling line.

Dealers are starting to face increasingly stiff competition from another quarter, however. IBM's own sales force is becoming more aggressive in selling the computers and it was recently authorized to offer greater discounts to large accounts. That largely reflects the changing view within IBM of the importance of the computer as the potential future work station that may one day be on every office worker's desk.

All of these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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SPORTS

Fresno State Wins NIT Championship

United Press International
NEW YORK — Bernard Thompson scored 22 points, including a crucial 3-point play in the final two minutes, to lift Fresno State to a 69-60 basketball victory over DePaul Wednesday night in the 46th National Invitational tournament championship game.

DePaul, which finished 21-12, was playing in its third NIT championship game and first since winning its only NIT title in 1945. It was Fresno State's first appearance in the nation's oldest basketball tournament.

Thompson scored a layup off a fast break and was fouled by DePaul's Marty Embury with 1:57 remaining. He hit the subsequent out shot for a 59-55 lead. It was the Bulldogs' biggest lead of the game until that point.

After DePaul's Tony Jackson hit a free throw to make it 59-56 with :40 remaining, Fresno State scored 8 straight points from the foul line for a 67-56 lead with 28 seconds remaining.

DePaul led, 30-29, at the half but Thompson, a 6-foot-6 junior forward, opened the second half with a 3-point play for a 32-30 lead. The lead changed hands eight more times in the second half until two



Mitch Arnold of Fresno State (42) passing past Jerry McMillan of DePaul in the NIT championship game.

free throws by Desi Barmore put Fresno State (25-10) ahead, 52-51, with 6:43 remaining.

With the Bulldogs ahead, 56-55, Fresno State guard Tyrone Bradley missed the front end of a 1-and-1, giving DePaul a chance to take the lead. But Embury missed a shot for the Blue Demons. Fresno State's Reggie Anderson rebounded and fired up court to Bradley, who fed Thompson to set up his 3-point play.

Anderson finished with 14 points, Barmore added 12 and Mitch Arnold had 11 for Fresno State. Bernard Randolph led DePaul with 13 points.

Boyd Grant, the Fresno State coach, said he was worried when his team started sluggishly and fell behind, 10-2.

"It all hit us tonight," Grant said. "When you're playing for the NIT title and you're a school that's only played for your conference title and never for a national title, it kind of takes its toll, especially when you see the trophy and everything."

DePaul was playing under 69-year-old coach Ray Meyer. "I don't know what happened, I wish somebody would take the lid off the basket," Meyer said.

NBA Reaches Tentative Accord With Players

United Press International
NEW YORK — The National Basketball Association reached a tentative agreement Thursday on a four-year contract with the NBA Players Association. If ratified, the accord will avert the strike that the players had threatened to begin on Saturday.

"I believe this is a landmark labor agreement in professional sports," said Larry O'Brien, the NBA commissioner. "It contains many unique aspects that we feel are enormously helpful for the owners and the players."

According to the league, the average player's salary is \$246,000, the highest in professional sports. The union has been without a collective bargaining agreement since last summer. The agreement will take effect next season, although the salary cap portion will not be in place until 1984-85. The players are guaranteed 53 percent of defined gross receipts plus net receipts in the playoffs. They will also receive \$1 million per year in other fees which come from concessions, parking and programs.

O'Brien said the minimum salary for an NBA player beginning in 1984-85 will be \$65,000, with yearly increases of \$5,000 for the next two seasons.

The cap cannot be lower than \$3.6 million per team in 1984-85, \$3.8 million in 1985-86 and \$4 million in 1986-87. There are three exceptions:

- A team at or above the cap may not renegotiate with a player under contract. However, it may match any offer sheet extended to one of its players who becomes a free agent, even if doing so would put it over the cap.
- A team, bound by the minimum salary per player, also has the option of adjusting its payroll to get below the cap and then use the difference to sign a rookie to a long term contract.
- If a team is over the cap, any waived, retired or injured players may be replaced at 50 percent of what that player had been making, even if this keeps the team above the cap.

The league guarantees to maintain 253 jobs during the first year of the agreement even if there is a reduction in the number of teams.

U.S., Canada 6 Clubs Change Pilots; Brewers And Angels Expected to Repeat

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Six clubs will have new managers as the American League opens the 1983 baseball season.

Joe Altobelli, last year's third-base coach for the New York Yankees, will manage the Baltimore Orioles. Mike Ferraro, last year's first-base coach for the Yankees, will manage the Cleveland Indians.

Billy Martin was brought back to New York for a third term as manager of the Yankees. He was replaced in Oakland by the rookie manager Steve Boros. John McNamara, fired last season by Cincinnati, will manage the California Angels, and Doug Rader will take over the Texas Rangers.

Following is a preview by divisions, in the predicted order of finish.

BASEBALL PREVIEW: AMERICAN LEAGUE

EASTERN DIVISION
The Milwaukee Brewers (95-67), who came within one game of the 1982 world championship, captured baseball's strongest division a year ago. Harvey Kuenn, the Brewers' manager, says his club has "an excellent chance" to repeat as league champions.

Harvey's Wallbangers may have baseball's best infield in first baseman Scott Cooper (313, 32 home runs, 121 runs batted in), second baseman Jim Gardner (295, shortstop Robin Yount, the league's Most Valuable Player (331, 29 HR, 114 RBI) and third baseman Paul Molitor (302, 19 HR, 71 RBI). Outfielders Ben Oglivie (32 HR, 102 RBI) and Gorman Thomas (39 HR, 112 RBI) also are long-ball threats, as are catcher Ted Simmons (23 HR, 97 RBI) and designated hitter Don Money (16 HR).

The Brewers may engage in some momentary chagrin if Pete Vuckovich, the Cy Young award winner (18-6), and relief ace Rolfe Fingers (29 saves) cannot bounce back from arm malady. Don Sutton (17-9), Houston and Milwaukee's Mike Caldwell (17-13), Bob McClure (12-7) and Moose Haas (11-8) comprise the starting rotation, with Jim Lonzo (10-6) and Pete Ladd in the bullpen.

Except for the manager, the Baltimore Orioles (64-98) do not expect many changes, either, after finishing one game behind the Brewers with the second best record in the major leagues in 1982.

Pitching always has been the backbone of the Orioles, and 1983 should be no exception with starters Jim Palmer (15-5), Dennis Martinez (16-12), Mike Flanagan (15-11) and Scott McGee (14-12) and relievers Jim Stoddard (12 saves), Tippy Martinez (16) and Sammy Stewart (4.4 ERA, 5 saves). Rick Dempsey is one of the game's best defensive catchers.

Ralph Houk brought the Boston Red Sox (89-73) home third in 1982 and says the team has improved more than the other contenders. He cites the addition of pitcher Doug Bird from the Chicago Cubs and outfielder Tony Armas moves into center field between Jim Rice (309, 24 HR, 97 RBI) and Dwight Evans (292, 52 HR, 96 RBI) to form one of baseball's top outfielders.

The bullpen is strong with Mark Cleary (14 saves), Bob Stanley (14) and Luis Aponso, but a couple of starters must step forward to join Dennis Eckersley (13-13), John Tudor (13-10) and Bird.

Sparky Anderson, manager of the Detroit Tigers (83-79), says he is making no predictions about 1983, except that people should not take the Tigers lightly.

In the outfield, he can choose from Larry Herndon (23 HR, 88 RBI), Chet Lemon (19 HR, 52 RBI), Glenn Wilson (12 HR, 34 RBI) and Rick Gibson (8 HR, 35 RBI). The middle of the infield — shortstop Alan Trammell and second baseman Lou Whitaker — is one of the best in baseball. Howard Johnson (316, 4 HR, 14 RBI in brief action with the Tigers) will

get a shot at third, while first base and designated hitter are up for grabs.

Billy Martin is back in the dugout, but the biggest punch for the New York Yankees (79-83) should be provided by Dave Winfield (37 HR, 106 RBI) and free agents Steve Kemp (19 HR, 98 RBI) and Don Baylor (24 HR, 93 RBI). Winfield and Kemp will flank Jerry Mumphrey, who hit .300 in the outfield.

But only second baseman Willie Randolph is an everyday lock in the infield. Veteran Ken Griffey and rookie Don Mattingly are battling at first base. Roy Smalley (20 HR, 67 RBI) is being challenged by young Andre Robertson at short, and Greg Nettles (232, 18 HR, 55 RBI) at third is 38 years old.

The strength of the Cleveland Indians (78-84) will be the pitching staff of Bert Blyleven (2.2 before arm problems), Rick Stults (14-8) and a league-leading 296 ERA). Len Barker (15-11) and Larry Sorensen (10-15), with Dan Spillner (21 saves) in the bullpen.

The acquisition of Gold Glove second baseman Manny Trillo and rookie shortstop Julio Franco from Philadelphia should strengthen the infield, which also includes Toby Harrah (304, 25 HR, 78 RBI) at third and Mike Hargrove at first.

The Toronto Blue Jays (78-84) tied Cleveland for sixth place, the first time in their six-year history they were not last by themselves. And Manager Bobby Cox says the Jays "have left the realm of an expansion team."

Dave Stieb (17-14), Jim Clancy (16-14) and Luis Leal (12-15) are solid starters, but there is no star in the bullpen. Behind the plate, rookie Geno Petralli may challenge holdovers Ernie Whitt and Buck Martinez.

WESTERN DIVISION

Gene March finally won a division championship when he piloted the California Angels (93-69) to the 1982 American League West title. But the Angels lost the pennant playoffs to Milwaukee.

Enter John McNamara. Having been away from the American League since 1978, when he coached for the Angels, McNamara says he will need all the help he can get.

On the field the Angels seem pretty well set except in the bullpen, where a replacement must be found for sore-armed Don Aase, out for the season following surgery.

Billy Gardner, manager of the Minnesota Twins (66-102), predicts "an extremely exciting year," which may surprise fans who suffered through last year's disaster. But several rookies in key positions showed much promise in '82 — first baseman Kent Hrbek (301, 23 HR, 102 RBI), third baseman Gary Gaetti (25 HR, 84 RBI), right fielder Tom Brunansky (20 homers), catcher Tim Lincecum (22 homers and drove in 91 runs) and center fielder Jim Eisenreich hit .303 when not sidelined by a nervous disorder. John Castino brings a great glove to second base.

Dick Howser, manager of the Kansas City Royals (90-72), says: "We have the nucleus of players and the type of club in 1983 where we anticipate being in the race again. We will start the season with the thought that we have a good chance to win."

The infield is star quality with Willie Aikens (17 homers) at first, Frank White (298) at second, U.L. Washington at short and George Brett (301, 21 HR, 82 RBI) at third. Amos Otis (88 RBI) and Willie Wilson (a league-leading 332) have two outfield spots locked up.

Sanderson Reappears After 'Diet of Humility'

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service
EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — One by one, the familiar names were to be introduced — Gordie Howe, Bobby Hull, Bobby Orr, Phil Esposito, to name four who were to appear in the Masters of Hockey game between the United States and Canadian all-star teams at the Byrnie Meadows Arena on Thursday night.

The next introduction: Derek Sanderson, the coach of the U.S. team and until recently a disaster of hockey. Now he's trying to rebuild the life he wasted as an alcoholic. Trying to write a book about it, too.

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